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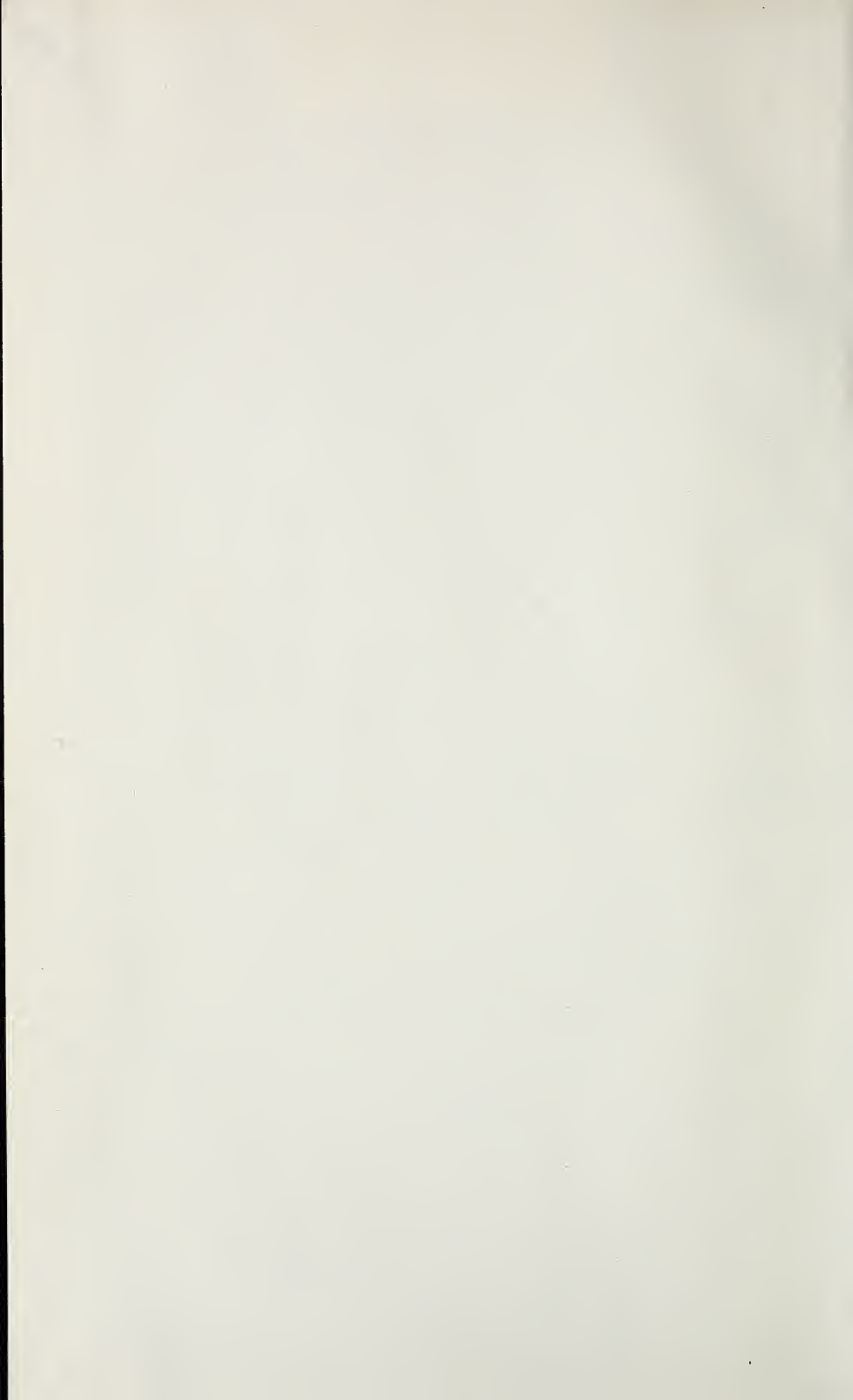
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ANNALS

OF THE

Early Settlers' Association

OF

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

Cleveland,

V. 3, 1892.

VOLUME III. NO. I.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO:
THE WILLIAMS PUBLISHING CO.
1892.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1892.

HON. RICHARD C. PARSONS, President.

MRS. J. A. HARRIS,
HON. JOHN H. SARGENT, } Vice-Presidents.

HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary.

SOLON BURGESS, Treasurer.

REV. DR. LEWIS BURTON, Chaplain.

H. M. ADDISON, Marshal.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HON. A. J. WILLIAMS,

R. T. LYON,

DARIUS ADAMS,

JOHN H. SARGENT,

WILSON S. DODGE,

SOLON BURGESS,

W. S. KERRUSH.

Early Settlers' Anniversary.

JULY 22, 1892.

The Early Settlers' Association met on the twenty-second of July, 1892, at Music Hall, in the city of Cleveland, at ten o'clock A. M. The gathering was unusually large, and the members greeted each other with sincere warmth and satisfaction.

At 10:30 o'clock the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Hon. A. J. Williams, accompanied by Mrs. J. A. Harris, Vice-President, Mrs. Julia Starkweather and Mrs. J. B. Cahoon, appeared on the platform. Since the last meeting of the society, its President, Hon. Harvey Rice, and Vice-President, Hon. John Hutchins, had been removed by death. Mr. Williams called the assembly to order, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Lewis Burton, D. D., and a hymn was sung by the Arion Quartette.

Mr. Williams then announced in a few appropriate words the death of Hon. Harvey Rice, the late President of the Association, and that of Hon. John Hutchins, Vice-President, and the election, by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, of Hon. Richard C. Parsons as President, and J. H. Sargent, Esq., as Vice-President of the Association. He then introduced the new President, *Hon. Richard C. Parsons*, who was heartily received as he came forward to make his address to the audience.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I congratulate the Association that so many of its members are present this morning. The early settlers of Ohio can no longer be considered as young men and young women; and it is a grateful reflection that time has dealt with you so tenderly, hiding your advancing years under the cover of renewed strength, and crowning them with general prosperity and happiness.

It is ninety-six years ago to-day since Moses Cleaveland landed upon the shores of our city. In less than a century the wilderness he found has vanished away. A mighty city has taken its place; the abode of law, order, education, religion; the home of culture, refinement, wealth and all the blessings of modern civilization.

The pioneers of one hundred years ago could not imagine the wonderful changes and improvements of the coming century. To them the wonders of steam, electricity, the railroads, the steamships, the marvels of machinery, the disclosures of science, the growth of commerce, the miracles of arts, were all unknown. Some of the pioneers lived long enough to see the beginning of these mighty works; while a few in extreme old age enjoyed the Canaan they loved, and feasted their eyes upon the glories they had helped to create. To them it was a goodly land, flowing with milk and honey.

Since I first became familiar with the Association, great changes have taken place among its members. The good gray heads—the men and women who for nearly fourscore years carried the burdens and rewards of life—I miss as I look about me. At each annual gathering of this society we are admonished of the brevity and uncertainty of human life. Our days pass swiftly as the weaver's shuttle; there is no resisting the march of time. Its remorseless tread is heard in every land, in every world, in all the universe. Science has found no cordial to cure old age, or magic power to charm away the king of terrors. We are born without

our consent, controlled by an unseen power while living, and marched with soldier-like directness to the end of our journey, and time and place know us no more. "So shoots the star from its brethren and vanishes from the depth of space" in obedience to inexorable law.

Among the prominent members of your Association my memory recalls at this moment, were Samuel Williamson, George Mygatt, Anson Smith, Benjamin F. Rouse, John A. Foote, George C. Dodge, Sherlock J. Andrews, Jesse P. Bishop, Norman C. Baldwin, Samuel Foljambe, Dr. Robinson, John W. Allen, Samuel Starkweather, Rufus P. Spalding, Erastus F. Gaylord, Jacob Lowman, W. H. Doane, Elijah Bingham, George B. Merwin, Captain Paddock, J. A. Harris, and many others, who were among my immediate friends and neighbors. I should be glad to name some of the noble women whose characters and virtues have adorned the world and added grace and dignity to this Association, but the list is long and I can only make one selection.

Since last we met, the Early Settlers' Association has lost by death its honored and beloved President,

HON. HARVEY RICE,

At the ripe age of ninety-two years. Crowned with usefulness and the love of his fellow-men, he sickened and died. His life was one of great service to mankind, and his loss was deeply, sincerely deplored wherever he was known. He was personally dear to all the members of this society, and his care and interest for it ended only with his life.

Mr. Rice was born in Massachusetts in the year 1800. John Adams was President of the United States, George the Third King of England, and Napoleon Bonaparte the real ruler of France. Ohio was a territory. It was Mr. Rice's good fortune to live in the most interesting period of the world's history, and he was keenly alive to the record of events and the vast scientific inventions of his age. He knew many of the historical characters of the century, was

familiar with its public men and measures. He saw his beloved country emerge from a comparatively unimportant, feeble Nation, with a few millions of people, to become the glory of the world, an independent Republic of 65,000,000 souls, the richest and most powerful land on all the globe. He saw Ohio grow from a sparsely settled territory into a rich, prosperous commonwealth—one of the most influential in all the Union. His hand aided materially in fashioning its laws, and to him we owe largely the system of our common school education, which is daily training the children of Ohio for lives of usefulness and honor. He came to our state in 1824, after graduating at Williams college, a young man of unusual promise, careful education, stalwart frame, abounding health, ambitious for success, an honest heart, with a sincere desire to gain high place in life and render valuable service to his fellow-men. His mind was strong, vigorous and active. He loved poetry, science, the arts, history and literature. He was himself a poet, an author, a lawyer, a scientist, a scholar and a statesman.

There is not time, nor is this the place to give in detail, the record of his manly, industrious life. Full justice will be done to his private virtues and public services when the monument shall be completed to his memory, and the imposing form, noble, intellectual head, shall be graven in bronze or granite, to stand as a memorial of his life, and continual reminder of his modest but distinguished career of honorable usefulness.

Our society also has to mourn the loss of its Vice-President since last we met, Hon. John Hutchins. Mr. Hutchins died in the ripeness of years, warmly beloved for his generous, kindly nature and winning traits of character. He was a prominent lawyer, and for many years ranked among the ablest upon the Reserve. He served Ohio in the senate of the state, and was the successor of Joshua R. Giddings in congress. I should be glad to speak more fully of his life and public services, but I should only trespass upon the ground to be occupied by his successor.

Though not an officer of this society, you would regard it a

grave omission if I failed to notice the death of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, which has occurred since our last meeting.

Judge Ranney was not only one of our members, but he was among the most eminent lawyers and jurists in the Nation. He was a native of Massachusetts and born in 1813. His early history was one of privation, toil and persistent effort to secure an education. From a comparatively friendless, obscure, ignorant boy, he found his way into college halls, became a student at law, and by sheer force of his own industry, great talents and varied gifts, became in time the chief-justice of Ohio and the acknowledged head of the bar of the state. As a judge he was noted for his love of justice, the directness, force and logic of his decisions. They are read to-day as models of judicial eloquence, learning and powerful reasoning.

At the trial of cases in which he was engaged, he never failed to enlist the closest attention of court or jury, and his splendid arguments were the pride of his brethren. Wealth poured in upon him, but it had no power to change the simple, straightforward, unpretentious life of the man. He kept his great powers unimpaired almost to the last, and died full of years and distinguished honors.

The death of Hon. John A. Foote, which occurred just prior to the last meeting of the Association, too late for public notice, followed so soon by that of his amiable wife, robbed this society of two of its most valued members. Mr. Foote was born in Connecticut in 1803; graduated at Yale college, studied law, was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1830 came to Ohio. He was of noted ancestry, his father being governor and a United States senator. His brother, Admiral Foote, was one of the bravest Union naval officers of the late civil war.

For threescore years Mr. Foote was known as a model citizen and philanthropist. He loved his fellow-men. He was as modest as he was pure. During all his long, blameless life, he walked before this community in stainless character, a simple, trusting, confiding, Christian gentleman. He was as guileless as a little child. He

never had an enemy, and died as he had lived, in the comfortable hope of a glorious immortality.

Mrs. Foote was a native of Pennsylvania; was born in 1816, coming to Ohio in 1832. Her life was consecrated to her family and religion. The winning purity of her countenance was but the outward symbol of a nature singularly womanly, refined, devoted to humanity. In character, she was the flower of Christian grace, modesty, humility and benevolence. In her death the Church lost a strong supporter, the poor a friend. Her interest in every good work ceased only with her life.

I quote, as appropriate to her departure, a little verse that expresses her thoughts toward her husband, children and friends, as old age came stealing upon her and she looked forward to that "better country:"

" And when in better worlds, John,
We rest from care and pain;
Where sorrow never mair, John,
Shall rend our hearts in twain;
We'll cast a cheerful eye, John,
On those we loved below,
And chant the songs the angels sing,
John Anderson, my Jo."

In the brief time I propose to occupy your attention, I desire to call your special notice to the great change taking place in the character of the population of the Nation. It is startling and significant.

Since 1820, a period at which the larger number of the early settlers were living, about 15,000,000 immigrants have arrived in the United States. At this time they and their descendants are supposed to number 25,000,000 of people. It is estimated that with the present uninterrupted flow of immigration continued until 1900, there will be in the United States over 35,000,000 of foreign-born souls and their descendants.

Of this vast host now living in our country, the greater part are

industrious, valuable citizens, assimilating with our people and aiding materially in the promotion of wealth, education and the development of our material resources. Of these immigrants a large number have risen to distinguished places in the civil and military service of the United States. Some of them have occupied places as our ministers abroad, others have shone in the halls of congress, in the senate chamber, as governors of states, and others have reached eminent mark as brave soldiers of the Republic. Among this great mass of our people may be found farmers, manufacturers, bankers, lawyers, merchants, college professors, legislators, mechanics, teachers and citizens. To all such people the doors of the United States should always stand open, and the strangers warmly welcomed. There is room under the stars and stripes for all honest, industrious, intelligent, ambitious men and women, who love liberty, and are desirous of sharing its precious privileges.

But within a few years, the sturdy, industrious character of this immigration has been radically changing, and among the newcomers are large numbers of agitators, the communist, the socialist, the anarchist, the criminal. We find an enormous body of infirm paupers, insane, and the refuse of foreign nations. The United States are now receiving about 600,000 people annually of foreign birth. The number is limited only by the means of transportation.

To those who love their country and desire to sustain its high character for morality, intelligence and patriotism, the present state of "unrestricted immigration" appears an evil of portentous magnitude. It rises far above questions of tariff, or banking, or silver coinage, for this subject has no politics. It is a matter of national life. It influences social morality, and vitally affects the character of American civilization. This flood of foreign immigration is absolutely unfair and unjust to our own working classes, crowds cities with men and women, who, unable to find employment, are driven to vice and crime. It makes paupers and homeless children. It breeds anarchism and socialism. It fills the jails, the prisons

and the poorhouses. It imposes upon honest labor the burdens of providing for the sick, poor, insane and criminal of other lands, who are shipped to the United States as the easiest way to provide for their future support and sustenance.

In 1887, in the State of New York, there were in the country poorhouses 9,288 paupers of foreign birth, and in city poorhouses 34,167 foreign born. Take the State of Massachusetts, which prides itself upon being distinctly American. In that most philosophical and valuable work on immigration by Mr. R. M. Smith, he says that in 1885, there were persons over 10 years old in that state to the number of 122,263, who could not read nor write. Of that number 13,898 were native-born, and 108,265 were foreign-born. Of this number over 100,000 were over 20 years old, so they could no longer have the benefit of school instruction.

As long ago as 1854, our government protested to the Swiss government against their sending to this country their helpless people and paupers. In 1855, of 2,000 Swiss arriving here, over half were sent by charity. The cost of sending each person was small, but that country got rid of their support for all-time. In Munich, in the year 1883, a society existed to assist discharged convicts to begin life again. In 1883 it sent abroad 27 convicts and in 1884 30 others. All over Europe the immigration of paupers to this country has been actively promoted by poor law authorities, charitable societies, and by aid from this country. The English government has been especially eager in this business. From 1851 to 1886, the number of persons it assisted was 40,154, and the amount of money spent over 152,902 pounds sterling, or three-fourths of a million of dollars. In 1849, in Ireland, the poor law guardians were authorized to borrow money on the national credit to assist the emigration of the poorer and more thickly populated districts. Over \$2,000,000 was paid for this purpose.

Mr. Smith quotes from the London *Times* of 1889, "That the Prisoners' Aid society assists convicts to emigrate, every body knows, and probably the United States receives its full share."

That the shipping of paupers to the United States, the insane, the feeble, and the criminal for the purpose of relieving the home government from their support, is a well known fact nobody denies. In 1887 the Massachusetts State board of charities in their report say, "That of 3,696 paupers of foreign birth in the almshouses or asylums, 2,829 were Irish birth, or 76 per cent." Rev. Josiah Strong, in his great book 'Our Country,' says, "From a late report of the Howard society of London', it appears that 74 per cent. of the Irish discharged convicts have found their way to the United States." In the State of Massachusetts in 1870 the foreign born though only twenty per cent. of the population furnished 75 per cent. of the crime. Of 680 discharged convicts, who applied to the prison association of New York for relief, only 144 were of native parentage. Allowing that it costs \$100 a year to clothe and support in the public poor-houses and asylums of New York a single person, that state paid a tax last year of \$4,600,000, to sustain the foreign paupers brought to her shores. Is this fair to the honest laborer. Is it right, is it just to the community at large?

The pride of our laboring men in America is that they get high wages and always secure the solid comforts of life. How long in the great cities will this be the case when our laborers find themselves competing with the incoming millions?

The American citizen, who can look with indifference upon the continuance of these gigantic evils, must have forgotten that to be an American citizen at this era of the world's history ought to be the pride and the glory of the age. It is to be a son of the most powerful nation on the globe. It is to be a free man, to be a voter, to have a personal interest in and be a personal factor of the government itself. It is to have the advantage of the best schools, churches, colleges. It is to have labor protected and made honorable. It is to have lands for the landless and homes for the homeless. It is to have free speech and liberty protected by law. It is a highway bordered on both sides with a profusion of fruits and flowers. It

is a golden ladder on which the humblest can set his foot, and if he *will*, climb to the highest round.

No law congress will pass can injure or affect the immigration of industrious, thrifty men and women of good name and fame. The simplest form in which this proof can be made is a certificate from the "select men" of the town from which the immigrant comes, as to his character and capacity.

But shall not congress at once pass some law to avert this tide of "unrestricted immigration?" Shall it continue to degrade American citizenship, lower the morality and compete with the honest labor of the country?

I close my remarks with a single thought. You early settlers know what it cost your fathers to win the great struggle of the Revolutionary War. History records the trials, and completes the story of those heroic sacrifices. You all know what it has cost to cut down this western wilderness, to clear the land around us now loaded with prosperity, to found a free State, establish homes, schools, churches, colleges, benevolent institutions, and maintain liberty protected by law. You are proud, and justly proud of your birth-right as American citizens, and love, honor and reverence the flag of your country, the symbol of its greatness and glory. Let it be the grateful task of your descendants to welcome the worthy down-trodden and oppressed of all nations, who desire to share our privileges, to maintain the purity of our institutions, to uphold the ensign of the Republic, the banner of a mighty nation, making it everywhere respected as the representative of law, order, morality, liberty, and advancing Christian civilization.

The address of Mr. Parsons kept the interest of the audience keenly alive to its close, when he was greeted with loud and continued applause.

The Arion Quartette, with several ladies in company, sang with great effect "Oft in the still night," and were heartily encored.

Hon. A. J. Williams then read the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY:

It becomes the sad duty of your Executive Committee to announce officially, that on the seventh day of November, 1891, the connection with this Association of your late honored and beloved President, Harvey Rice, and on the eleventh day of same month, of your esteemed Vice-President, John Hutchins, was severed by a peremptory call from an overruling Providence for them to join in the spirit land the early settlers who had gone before.

In the fall of 1879, only thirteen years ago, "Father Addison" caused a meeting of pioneers and early settlers of Cleveland to be held at the Probate Court room, in the evening of November 19, to organize an Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County. At that meeting a constitution was adopted, and the time therein fixed for the annual meeting of the Association was the second Monday of January of each year thereafter.

Officers were then elected to serve until the regular meeting of January, 1880, as follows: President, Hon. Harvey Rice; Vice-Presidents, Sherlock J. Andrews and John W. Allen; Secretary and Treasurer, George C. Dodge.

The Executive Committee then appointed were, R. T. Lyon, Thomas Jones, Jr., S. S. Coe, W. J. Warner and David L. Wightman.

The officers then elected have all gone hence, and of the Executive Committee, only one remains, our esteemed R. T. Lyon, whom the Association gladly welcomes here to-day.

The Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews died before the January meeting of 1880, and at that meeting Hon. Jesse P. Bishop was elected his successor in office. He, too, passed away before the annual meeting of 1882, and to fill the vacancy thus occurring, our noble Mrs. J. A. Harris was at that meeting elected Vice-President of our Association.

She alone, of all the officers above named, survives and is with us to-day.

On the eighteenth day of November, 1891 a meeting of the Executive Committee was held, and the following declarations offered by A. J. Williams were unanimously adopted :

"The Executive Committee of the Early Settlers' Association deem it proper now to emphasize and declare :

"1st. That in the death of the Hon. Harvey Rice, the State of Ohio, the public charities of Cuyahoga County and the citizens of Cleveland, have lost a most distinguished promoter of their best and dearest interests.

"2nd. That the Early Settlers' Association, in the departure of its venerable, honored, and beloved President, has lost the one who, above all others, contributed most to its establishment and success. The Executive Committee joins with all the members of the Association in deeply deploring the loss they have thus sustained.

"3rd. That the Executive Committee extends to the family of Mr. Rice, its profound condolence and sympathy.

"4th. That in the death of our honored and esteemed Vice-President, Hon. John Hutchins, following so closely the demise of our President, we recognize the fact that afflictions do not come singly; that in his death, the public and humanity have lost an active, earnest, influential and true friend, and we extend to the family of Mr. Hutchins our sincere sympathy in their loss of a kind and devoted head.

"5th. That, for the continued life of the only remaining executive officer of the Association, the honored and beloved Vice-President, Mrs. J. A. Harris, the Executive Committee congratulates the Association and the good people of Cleveland, with the prayer that her life may be long continued in peace and happiness, to comfort, cheer and bless the Association and her many loving friends."

The committee then proceeded, under the authority of the constitution, to fill the vacancies thus occurring in the offices of President and Vice-President. The Hon. Richard C. Parsons was unanimously chosen to the Presidency, and John H. Sargent to the Vice-Presidency; and your committee is confident that its action will meet the hearty endorsement of the Association by the election

of Mr. Parsons as President and Mr. Sargent as Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The committee deems it proper to state that soon after the decease of Mr. Rice, the Board of Education of the city of Cleveland, in consideration of his service in founding the public school system of Ohio, declared that a suitable monument should be erected in commemoration of his great public services, and appointed a committee of three of its members to labor to accomplish that end and to interest the schools of Cleveland in contributing to a fund therefor. At a meeting of the citizens of Cleveland afterwards held, a committee of three was chosen, to co-operate with said committee of the Board of Education.

The Western Reserve Historical society also appointed three of its members as a committee to so co-operate. And that the Early Settlers' Association might aid in the erection of an enduring monument to perpetuate the memory of its late distinguished President, a meeting of its Executive Committee was held on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1891, and a committee of three members of the Association, to wit: A. J. Williams, Wilson S. Dodge and Hon. E. S. Flint, was then duly appointed to co-operate with the other committees named.

It affords pleasure to your committee to say, that through the efficient action of the committee of the Board of Education, the pupils in the public schools of Cleveland have already contributed to the Harvey Rice Memorial fund about fifteen hundred dollars.

Shall not we, of the Early Settlers' Association, promptly avail ourselves of the opportunity to severally and most devoutly deposit our sprig of cypress upon the tomb of our late beloved President, by contributing liberally to such memorial fund, and thus keep green the memory of our late President.

The following is a list of the deaths of members occurring since our last annual meeting, so far as the same have come to the knowledge of the committee: Mrs. I. L. Beardsley, died April, 1892; Oliver A. Brooks, died May, 1892; Mrs. L. C. Burwell, died June,

1892; Phillip Cannon, died February, 1892; Richard H. Chandler, died December, 1891; Mrs. Herman Cushman, died December, 1891; John J. Farwell, died March, 1892; Mrs. John A. Foote, died January, 1892; Samuel A. Fuller, died October, 1891; Alonzo S. Gardner, died January, 1892; Mrs. Alonzo S. Gardner, died July, 1892; Joseph Glidden, died February, 1892; Nicholas Heisel, died March, 1892; Wm. B. Hillman, died July, 1892; Ezra Honeywell, died August, 1891; Geo. Howlett; Mrs. C. Ingersoll Hudson, died April, 1892; John Hutchins, died November, 1891; Wm. A. Lyon, died July, 1892; Daniel Mallory, died December, 1891; Thos. D. Masters, died January, 1892; Mrs. Eleanor L. Martyn; Mrs. Margaret S. Miller, died September, 1891; Mrs. S. P. McConoughey, died January, 1892; David P. Nickerson, died June, 1892; Mrs. John Outhwaite, died April, 1892; Rufus P. Ranney, died December, 1891; Harvey Rice, died November, 1891; Lucy A. Rowley, died April, 1892; Mrs. James R. Ruple, died June, 1892; William Sabin; Charles H. Sargent, died December, 1891; Phineas Shepard, died September, 1891; Lewis Short, died March, 1892; William P. Southworth, died 1891; J. S. Stewart; Carver Stickney, died March, 1892; Wm. Wagner, died May, 1892; Mrs. Odelia Weidenkopf, died March, 1892; Geo. Whitelaw, died January, 1892; Mrs. Elizabeth Williams; Wm. Wilson, died September, 1891; Moses C. Younglove, died April, 1892; Daniel Punderson (Honorary member), died December, 1891.

This list is probably incomplete. In order that it may be made full when published in the "Annals," the committee asks that omissions therein will be reported soon to the President, Mr. Parsons, or to the chairman of the Executive Committee.

For the condition of the finances of the Association, the committee respectfully refers to the report of the Treasurer, and that the Association may not become embarrassed in its finances, the committee respectfully calls attention to the first article of the Constitution. That article shows the only source of revenue, save the small sum received from the sale of lunch tickets to visitors.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

Mr. Solon Burgess, Treasurer, was then introduced and read his annual report:

To the Early Settlers' Association.

Report of the Treasurer.

1891.

July 22.	By cash on hand.....	\$130 59
	“ dues from old members.....	343 00
	“ fees from new members.....	47 00
	“ cash for lunches and Annals.....	49 25

EXPENSES.

July 22.	Paid printing tickets.....	\$ 2 00
24.	Paid John Messer, music.....	15 00
31.	Paid Hollenden for lunches.....	150 50
Aug. 1.	Paid Mrs. Prather, Music Hall.....	40 00
4.	Paid Arion Quartet.....	20 00
	Paid J. G. Pomenire, stenographer.....	15 00
12.	Paid <i>Plain Dealer</i>	4 00
	Paid <i>Leader</i> Publishing Co.....	6 75
Nov. 10.	Paid Williams Publishing Co.....	126 00
	Paid expense to A. J. Williams.....	50
	Paid H. M. Addison, collecting dues.....	34 00

1892.

July 22,	To cash on hand.....	156 09
		<hr/>
		\$569 84 \$569 84
July 22, 1892,	by cash on hand.....	\$156 09

SOLON BURGESS, Treasurer.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers and Executive Committee were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Richard C. Parsons.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. J. A. Harris and Hon. John H. Sargent.

Treasurer, Solon Burgess.

Secretary, Henry C. Hawkins.

Executive Committee—Hon. A. J. Williams, R. T. Lyon, Darius Adams, John H. Sargent, Wilson S. Dodge, Solon Burgess and W. S. Kerruish.

The Association then took a recess until two o'clock P. M., and partook of an old fashioned New England dinner at the Hollenden Hotel.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The society having come to order, the President introduced as the first speaker, one of Cleveland's foremost lawyers, and oldest citizens, Samuel E. Adams, Esq.

MR. ADAMS' ADDRESS.

SOME FUGITIVE REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF EARLY SETTLERS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is something glorious and consoling in the thought, that the barrier of the coffin and the ivy drapery of the tomb cannot hide from our mental vision the forms and features of those with whom, in earlier days, we have associated, confided in, trusted and loved, but who have one by one preceded us in the journey to that country from which it is said no traveler returns, while we, their survivors, like the forest leaves all bathed in autumnal tinges, or like the fully ripened harvest, expectant wait the coming of the reaper.

All that we, the living, can give the dead, is a tear, a thought, a prayer, a hope of meeting in another and a better world. In the retrospect of more than half a century there rise before us a thousand estimable men and women of Cuyahoga County, with whom we were personally acquainted, whose life and example contributed to the prosperity and happiness of society, and whose benevolence and virtuous conduct, like lingering rays of glory, enshrine their memory in our hearts. An attempt to individually portray the

characteristics of those noble lives might seem partial and invidious and will therefore be omitted. Let it be sufficient to say that all were endowed with commendable traits of character, and but few were vicious. The labors, joys and sorrows of this life done, we know that their physical remains repose in "the silent city of the dead," subject to the disintegrating and dissolving forces of nature; but where, oh where, at this moment are the vital forces, the conscious entities, the egos, of those dear remembered ones? Have they utterly ceased to exist and forever wholly perished? or are they now, according to the dogmas of one system of theology, reposing in a cataleptic condition, awaiting a general resurrection and a day of final judgment? or have they, in accordance with another theological notion, been consigned, some, to an abode of eternal joy and rest; others, to a region of everlasting fire and brimstone? Let us charitably hope, let us sympathetically believe, that none of our departed friends are now suffering the pains and anguish of unending punishment in a realm of eternal and unquenchable material, fire, for the blundering, ignorant, awkward, nay criminal acts if you please, of a life of only sixty or eighty years on earth. Now with due reverence and respect for those who cherish and believe in a theology which thus accounts for the destiny and condition of those who have passed from this life, permit me to say that there is a deeper philosophy and a more recondite science—the most spiritual and consolable system imaginable—which demonstrates as pervading the universe the most exhaustive system of physical and spiritual evolution that the mind can conceive; a system not of gloomy forebodings, but of the loftiest intellection. It teaches that the evolution of man is not a process begun, limited to, or accomplished on this planet alone; but one to which many worlds in different conditions of physical and spiritual development have contributed, and that our higher and ultimate evolution will be consummated by a progress through other worlds than this. It teaches action and progression, and that as on this planet, so also in the beyond, vast processes of evolution are ever active. In short, it assures us that

there is a temple of light that unfolds its portals to the soul and which with confidence the soul may enter.

No, let the night fall, let death come; it presages a dawn when our weariness shall be refreshed and our souls pass on to the enjoyment of a brighter and better world. Our hearts and consciences suggest these glorious thoughts and the stars repeat them; and through the abysmal depths of the infinite our aspirations wing their way rejoicingly as an eagle following the sun.

Yet sometimes, in moments of half conscious dissatisfaction because of the very wondrousness of the universe, we may be disposed to put the question: What means this ranging of the mind, on and forever onward, seeking an end only to find that all is endless? or for what object, and by what energy is that thinking principle which with its varied activities we all so lightly wear, induced to ascend so high, approaching even the portals of omnipotence? What mean those dreamlike, inscrutable thoughts, starting up in moments of stillness as from the deep; or like movements of fallen leaves during the silent night, prognostic of the breeze that still lingers in the distance and has scarce yet come?

Sometimes, to inquiries so profound and far reaching, the thought occurs to us, that the human spirit, though infinite, eternal and immortal, is, while imprisoned in this earthly tenement of clay, totally incapable of that loftier recognition which pertains to its essential infinitude.

If we accept no boundary within space or time, but overpassing all limits, mentally stride onward to the fathomless and everlasting, is it not simply an expanding of the ego in opposition to intolerable earthly bonds, an expression of the longing of the spirit to be disenthralled from this "muddy vesture of decay?"

And yet, notwithstanding the clouds and shadows that sometimes obstruct our vision, how significant the happiness of humanity to be environed by the resplendent imagery and objects which we behold above and around us!

Yes, from the sky all instinct with stellar glories to the insect

with its nest in the grass, and the humble floweret blooming in peace, and the little pebble which the waters have washed to our feet; but happier still, that amid the weaknesses, the very ashes of our earthly life, the power remains with us to apprehend that imagery and those objects as only symbols of what is beyond.

Mr. Adams was listened to with very earnest attention and received great applause.

The next speaker was

HON. J. B. BURROWS

of Painesville. Mr. Burrows made a most admirable address, but the report of his remarks was received too late for insertion in this volume.

Following Mr. Burrows came the address of

HON. W. W. ARMSTRONG,

which was received with cordial approval by the society.

REMARKS OF MAJOR ARMSTRONG.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: For several years I have dropped into the annual meeting of this society, not as a member or participant, but as an interested observer. The object of the Association is a praiseworthy one. The gathering together of the worthy old settlers of the Reserve, to meet each other face to face, to extend one to another kindly greeting, to renew old associations, to live again for a few hours in the memories of the past, is always certain to make an enjoyable occasion.

The last time your Association met in this hall it was presided over by its first President, the venerable Harvey Rice, who has been called to precede his fellow-members in a survey of

“ The unseen, the mystical road,
That leads to the Beautiful City,
Whose Builder and Maker is God.”

The good that Mr. Rice did in this world will never be forgotten. Generation after generation will remember with reverence and regard his pre-eminent and potent services in procuring the adoption of our public school system, now unequalled in any state in the Union. His courtly manners, his gracious bearing, his familiarity with the scenes of pioneer life, his felicitous addresses, are embalmed in the hearts of his fellow-members of this society, and so long as public schools exist and flourish in Ohio, his name will be remembered with gratitude.

In addition to the death of Mr. Rice, since the last meeting of the Association, the Grim Reaper has harvested several of its members, and one notably distinguished for his ability as a lawyer, his impartiality as a judge, his integrity as a citizen, his statesmanship and patriotism. I refer to Rufus P. Ranney. His public career covered a period of over forty years, including the stormiest era in our national history, and he passed away to eternal rest retaining the regard, not only of the distinguished and able members of the bar with whom he was associated, but of all the people, high or low, with whom he came in contact.

Within the past ten days another worthy member of your society has been called. Colonel William B. Hillman, who came to the Western Reserve in 1831, died at Hudson, Ohio, on the eleventh instant. People who knew Mr. Hillman thought well of him and were pained to hear of his death. He was among the finest-looking of the "old pioneers," and was a gentleman of the old school, noted for his politeness, good manners and general intelligence.

Another member, John Whitelaw, Esq., died a few weeks ago. He was for many years Superintendent of the water works of this city, an honest officer, an unobtrusive citizen, a man who always well and faithfully fulfilled his obligations to the public.

I think I am indebted to Mr. Rice's successor in the Presidency of this Association, Colonel Parsons, for an invitation to make a "ten minutes' speech" on this occasion. Had I the mental elasticity of the Colonel, I would hardly thank him for making the time so

limited. The Colonel is equally happy with both his tongue and pen, and I am sure must be delighted with the work you have assigned him—a work of love and of taste—and that his administration will be satisfactory and beneficial to the Association, goes without saying.

In a hasty glance through your printed Annals, I find in them historical, pathetic, sentimental and eloquent speeches upon almost everything of interest that has ever occurred in the Western Reserve. Some by Mr. Rice, Judge Tilden, John Hutchins, the inimitable and ever ready George F. Marshal, Samuel E. Adams, W. S. Kerruish, Mr. Taylor, and last but not least, one by everybody's friend, "Uncle Joe Turney," so I am really puzzled as to what I can say that will be entertaining to you, and, therefore, that I may not violate the courtesy extended to me, I must be brief.

According to your constitution, which provides that a man or a woman shall be a resident of the Western Reserve for forty years before entitled to membership, I cannot become a member of your Association for thirteen years to come, as I did not become a resident of Cleveland until 1865. I may say, however, and I say it proudly, that for fifty-nine years I have been a resident of Ohio, having been born on her soil, and am one of the original "Buckeye Boys" of whom so much has been written. Had I been born in New York, or in Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, or any of the other New England states, I might have emulated the example of many of you, "and gone west to grow up with the country." Ohio is a good state to be born in, to live in, and if you emigrate from it you never need be ashamed of the Mother State, of her men, her women, her institutions or her record. If I was not born on the Reserve or in the "fire lands," I caught my first glance at the blue sky in Columbiana, a county immediately adjacent to the first organized county of the Reserve, old Trumbull. My grandfathers, on both sides, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1803 and located on the "west fork of the Beaver," in Columbiana County, entering each a section of land, the most of

which has been handed down, and is now in possession of their descendants.

A few years ago when I was in New Lisbon, Ohio, the president of the Columbiana County Pioneers' Association showed me a copy of the *Ohio Patriot*, a paper printed in New Lisbon anti-dating any Cleveland paper, in which was published the sheriff's sale of Cuyahoga County. Even at the time I left Columbiana, in 1847, to go to a western town in this state, the population of Cuyahoga, with Cleveland included, was not equal to Columbiana County, but while the last named county has increased slightly in forty-five years, so rapidly has Cuyahoga grown, spread out, and developed, that she now, with Cleveland included, is the second county in the state in population and wealth. According to the census of 1890, Cleveland was the tenth city in point of population in the United States, and there are only fifty-seven cities in the civilized world that have greater populations than our own charming Forest City. Many of us who have lived here only for about a quarter of a century have seen it grow up under our own eyes from 75,000 to 300,000 population without hardly suspecting its impending greatness. If some of us who came here about 1865 had imagined that the year 1892 would have found Cleveland a city numbering 300,000, we would have scraped together all the funds we could have raised, and invested in real estate. At least I know of one individual who, instead of spending money in attempting to spread Democratic gospel among and proselyte Western Reservites, would have gone into the real estate business, and let Ephraim remain joined to his political idols.

There are many babies in arms in this city to-day who will live to become old gentlemen and ladies with snow-colored hair, who will then know Cleveland as a city containing a million inhabitants. The ratio of increase of population since 1880 will carry out this prediction. Prof. Howe of this city, in a recent paper entitled, "The Mathematical Discussion of some Census Reports, with Special Application to the population of Cleveland, Past and Future," to the Civil

Engineer's Club, prophesied that in 1900 we will have 396,587 people; in 1910, 572,196; in 1950, 1,783,072, and in the year 2000 the city will have a population of 4,835,461 souls! These figures were the result of certain mathematical laws. Some one has said that figures will not lie. Not one of us will be in this section of the country in the year 2000, and we will not have an opportunity of ascertaining whether the engineer's figures will tell the truth or not. But I do not propose to enter upon an elaborate eulogium on Cleveland or its future. We are all contented with its charms and would be satisfied to stay until 2000. There is nothing like being contented with one's own people and home. They tell a story of Mrs. Jones of Chicago who visited Rome, and while there was shown some of the great marble master-pieces of the world, among others the Apollo Belvedere. They pointed it out to her as being the most perfect form of man that had ever been conceived by the brain of an artist; and the old woman walked all around it, looked at it from every point of view, and says: "That's the Apollo Belvedere, is it?" "Yes." "Well, give me Jones."

We may look the world over for a fairer city, but after all give us Cleveland!

About the first visit I made to Cleveland was in 1859, when I attended a convention of Ohio editors in this city. A banquet was given the editors in the evening, followed by a ball in a hall then adjoining the Johnson House. I well remember seeing J. W. Gray of the *Plain Dealer*, J. A. Harris of the *Herald*, and Edwin Cowles of the *Leader*, participating in the dance, and particularly noted the activity of Mr. Harris, who cut a pigeon wing with as much grace then as many of the younger editors who thought they were full of the poetry of motion. C. F. Brown, better known as "Artemas Ward," was the city editor of the *Plain Dealer*, and was then just beginning to win for himself, by his wit and unique ways of spelling, that reputation that made him famous wherever the English language is spoken. The late President, Abraham Lincoln, is said to have thoroughly enjoyed all of Ward's writings, and at two or three cabinet meet-

ings, much to the amazement of dignified Secretary Chase, interrupted the business of the cabinet by reading from one of Ward's lectures. The answer that Ward gave to a lecture committee in California, as to his terms, was so brief and pointed that long before he reached California he had achieved such special distinction as to make him a lion among the dashing and jovial men of the Golden State. "What will you take for forty nights?" was the telegram of the committee. "Brandy and soda," was the reply of Ward. Speaking of Artemas, I was the first man in Ohio to give him employment. I was editing the *Tiffin Advertiser* in 1858 when a tall, sharp-featured young man, with a prominent and pointed nose, came into my office seeking employment as a compositor. He had come from Buffalo to Sandusky, and from that place to Tiffin. He wore an old straw hat and had on a long linen duster over his shabby suit, and in a seedy-looking carpet-bag were stored his other belongings. I gave him work for a few days, and he went from Tiffin to Toledo at \$8 per week, and from there he came to Cleveland, accepting from J. W. Gray the munificent salary of ten dollars a week for his services. Ward was not much of a news-gatherer, and would not have been a success in that material part of a modern newspaper. He had an eye for the ludicrous, and as a fun-maker has never had an equal in this country, and will never have a successful imitator. At that time the old Academy of Music was the fashionable place of amusement, Brainard's Hall on Superior street being the second and only other house fitted with a stage. The other afternoon I visited one of the opera houses in the city, and in one of the boxes, enjoying the music and watching the ballet, I noticed two members of this Association, who have both gone swinging by the 80th mile post in good condition, both retaining their mental and physical vigor. I thought to myself how much of interest have these men seen in their life. It has been their privilege to see Cleveland emerge from a wilderness to a great city, the magnificent theatre of progressive action. They knew it when there was not a paved street or sidewalk within its limits; they were in Ohio, a part

of its people, when there was not a railroad in the country, not a telegraph, not an electric light, not a gas light, not a telephone, but few post-offices and post-roads, no steam printing press, not a theatre, not a dance hall, and only an occasional log church. The few people then, or a majority of the few, were engaged in rural pursuits. The sky was not then darkened by the smoke of a thousand manufactories, or the heavens illuminated at night by the red flames leaping from the tall stacks of rolling and other mills which now give employment to thousands of people. And then how they must have been whirled, as they looked at the dancers, in retrospection's chains, to the days of their youth when they attended balls in rude halls, with but one or two fiddles for the orchestra; when there were no swallow-tailed coats, no decollete dress and long trains, when simple gowns covered charming young maidens whose faces knew no artificial adornings and whose color was that which nature gave them. Ah, perhaps, if the truth were known, these old men would say that their primitive days were the happiest, and the recollections of the enjoyment they had in their younger days, are the pleasantest they can unroll from the store-house of memory.

In conclusion, let me thank you for the privilege of looking into the faces and speaking to so many of the older people of this city whom I have never met. One by one we must all pass away, and it is well and fitting that such associations as these should be maintained, so that the memory of those that have filled our state and country with homes, schools and churches shall be revered and their acts chronicled, that posterity may have facts instead of fading traditions and unsupported statements, in regard to their ancestry and the great work they accomplished in their span of life. The coming generations, who will enjoy life under social conditions entirely different from that of the going generations, should ever cherish with pride and regard with honor the achievements and heroic courage of the pioneer fathers and mothers of Ohio. [Loud applause.]

General Barnett offered a resolution of sympathy with Hon. Joseph Turney, who was lying on a bed of sickness, with the sincere hope of the Association that he be speedily restored to complete health. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered transmitted to Mr. Turney.

On motion, the following persons were unanimously elected to honorary membership:

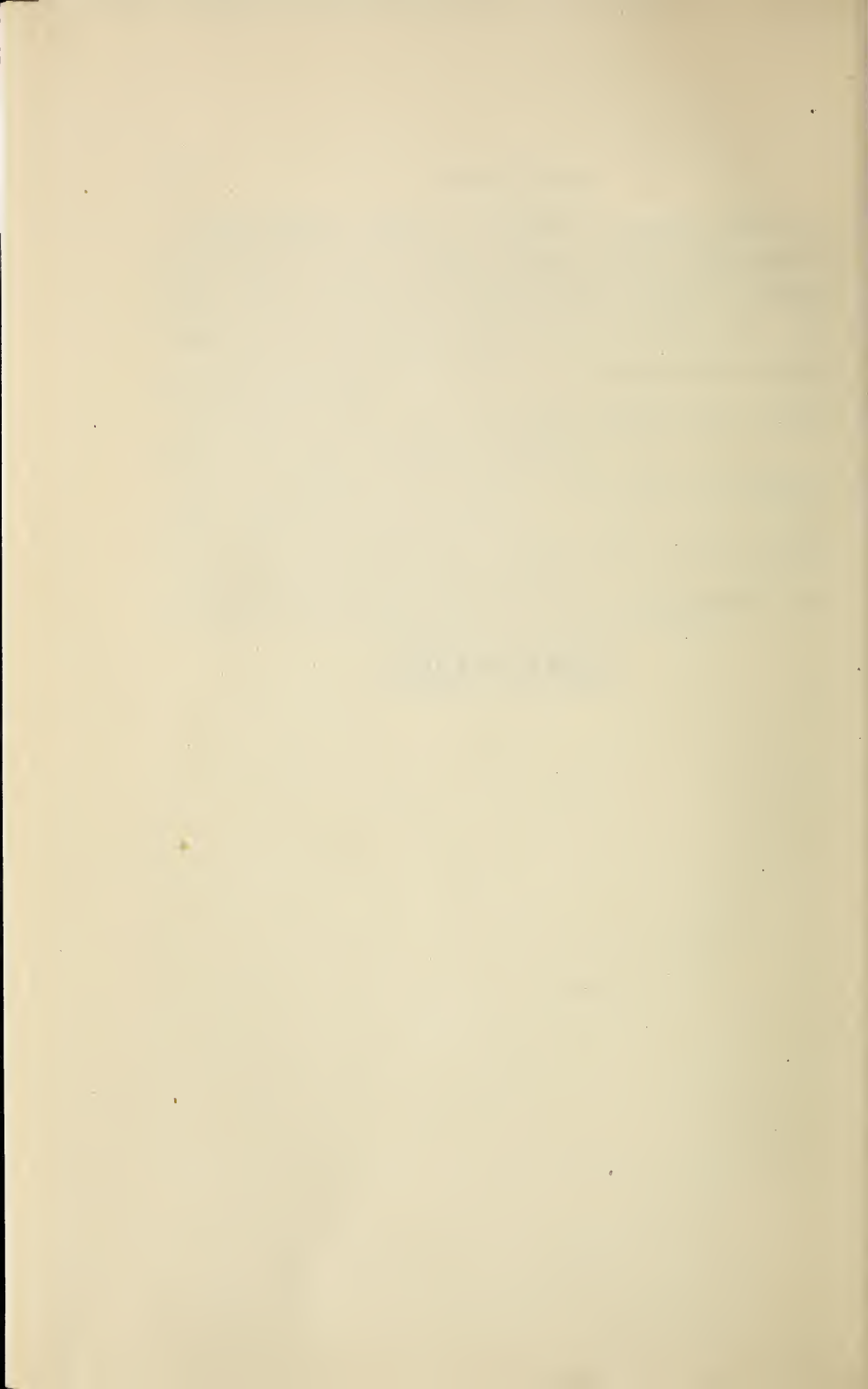
C. G. Calkins, born in New Hampshire, 1818; came to the Reserve, 1833; home at Alameda, California.

Harvey N. Addison, born in Ohio, 1820; came to the Reserve, 1820; home, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Mrs. Harvey N. Addison, born in Ohio, 1827; came to the Reserve, 1827; home, Battle Creek, Michigan.

The exercises concluded with the singing, by the audience, of "Auld Lang Syne," and a most agreeable day came to a close.

APPENDIX.



HARVEY RICE.

The following sketch of the late president of the Association, prepared by Mr. F. T. Wallace at the request of the Rice Memorial committee, is here published as eminently worthy of a place in the Annals :

HARVEY RICE AND THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW OF OHIO.

The death of Harvey Rice, on the seventh day of November, 1891, in the ninety-second year of his age, awakens a memory, historical and personal, of nearly three generations.

His early contemporaries, compatriots and neighbors of the pioneer generation had mostly long ago departed, leaving him the last and most stately oak of the forest. The present generation had grown up to respect and revere his character and person, while knowing but little of his public services of half a century earlier, and that little only legendary—the records of the public journals of the state of fifty years ago having passed into oblivion.

For many of the later years of his long and eventful life, Mr. Rice was the president and inspiring spirit of the Early Settlers' Association of the Western Reserve, and in that capacity annually delivered a discourse pertinent and attractive, largely historical, touching incidents and events of the lives of the oldest and most noted pioneers.

During all the years of developing pioneer history, Mr. Rice, with characteristic modesty, rarely if ever alluded, even the most remotely, to his own participation in pioneer life, much to the regret of his modern friends and reverential admirers. Finally, as the

evening shadows seemed to cluster thicker and thicker around his noble brow, anxious friends, from time to time, urged upon him—as a legacy to the present generation—to waive all personal delicacy and tell the world his personal history and experiences. At the last meeting but one of the Association at which he presided, he yielded to the solicitation of the many, and not only gratified but delighted an audience of more than two thousand people by his personal reminiscences. Though his voice had lost the clarion tones of his early manhood, yet his enunciation was so measured and emphatic that not a word was lost, but the narrative flowed on like the classic river,

“Though deep, yet clear, though gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o’erflowing full.”

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL ADDRESS.

In attempting to sketch a few incidents in my own career, I cannot but feel that I “o’erstep the modesty of Nature;” yet justify myself in thinking that what I have to say may have a tendency to encourage young men never to despair of success, who are left as I was, to take care of themselves in the world.

My birth occurred June 11, 1800, at Conway, Massachusetts, an incident for which I am not responsible. It brought with it, however, the responsibilities of my life work. My father was a New England farmer of Puritanic ancestry. He was not only an industrious, but an honest man. My mother was the “angel of the household.” She departed this life when I was but four years old. Soon after her death my father discontinued housekeeping, and placed me in the care of strangers, who cared more for the compensation they received than for my welfare. As a matter of fact, instead of being brought up with parental care, I brought myself up, and educated myself at Williams college, where I graduated in 1824, and then “went west.”

From Williamstown to Buffalo I travelled by the most expeditious conveyances then known—the stage-coach and canal-boat. My trip from Buffalo to Cleveland was made by way of Lake Erie in a schooner, which, after a rough voyage of three days, cast

anchor off the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, late at night, on the twenty-fourth of September, 1824. A sand-bar prevented the schooner from entering the river. The jolly boat was let down, and two jolly fellows, myself and a young man from Baltimore, were transferred to the boat with our baggage, and rowed by a brawny sailor over the sand-bar into the placid waters of the river, and landed on the end of a row of planks that stood on stilts and bridged the marshy brink of the river to the foot of Union lane. Here we were left standing with our trunks on the wharf end of a plank at midnight, strangers in a strange land. We hardly knew what to do, but soon concluded that we must make our way in the world, however dark the prospect. There was no time to be lost, so we commenced our career in Ohio as "porters," by shouldering our trunks and groping our way up Union lane to Superior street, where we espied a light at some distance up the street, to which we directed our footsteps.

On reaching the light we found that we had arrived at a tavern kept by Michael Spangler, a noble-hearted German. The modern word "hotel" for tavern had not then come into vogue. Five large Pennsylvania wagons, covered with white canvas, stood in front of the tavern, with as many teams of gigantic horses feeding from cribs attached to front and rear of the wagons. It was a novel sight. These huge wagons were known in common parlance as "prairie schooners," and were employed in transporting produce and merchandise between Cleveland and Pittsburgh. On entering the bar-room, which was lighted by a solitary candle, we stumbled over several teamsters, who lay fast asleep on the floor, laboriously engaged in complimenting the landlord with a nasal serenade. This was the first musical concert that I attended in Cleveland.

In the morning, after partaking of an elaborate breakfast, garnished with sauerkraut, the first I had ever tasted, I took a stroll to see the town, and in less than half an hour saw all there was of it. The town, even at that time, was proud of itself, and called itself the "gem of the west." In fact, the Public Square, so called, was begemmed with stumps, while near its centre glowed its crowning jewel, a log court-house, with the jail and the jailer's residence on the lower floor, and the court-room in the upper story. The eastern border of the Square was skirted by the native forest, which abounded in rabbits and squirrels, and afforded the villagers "a happy hunting ground."

The entire population did not, at that time, exceed four hundred

souls. The dwellings were generally small, but were interspersed here and there with a few pretentious mansions. The chief magnates of the town were the valiant sons of a Puritanic ancestry, and of course inherited a spirit of enterprise. They had erected an academy on St. Clair street, in the upper story of which they held religious services on Sunday. They also encouraged trade, commerce and manufactures, and had established a shipyard, tannery, soap factory and distillery near the foot of Superior street. All this gave assurance to the town of a brilliant future.

I did not emigrate from the east with the expectation of luxuriating in this paradise of the west, but for the sterner purpose of fighting the battle of life. I came armed with no other weapons than a letter of introduction to a leading citizen of the town, and a college diploma printed in Latin, which affixed to my name the vainglorious title of "A. B." With these instrumentalities I succeeded, on the second day after my arrival, in securing the position of classical teacher and principal of the "Cleveland Academy."

This proud old structure still stands on St. Clair street, and is now occupied as headquarters by the fire department of the city. My earthly possessions at this time consisted of a scanty supply of wearing apparel, a few classical text-books and a three-dollar bank note. I remained a week at Spangler's tavern before commencing my academical labors. On leaving I stepped up to the bar and asked the amount of my bill. "Two-fifty," replied the landlord. I handed him my three-dollar bank-note. He returned me a half dollar. I then engaged lodging at a private boarding-house, opened my school and commenced business based on a solid capital of fifty cents. This I expended on the following day for necessary stationery. The only fear I had was that my boarding-house might ask me for money before the close of the first quarter. But it so happened that nothing was said about it. When the quarter closed I collected tuitions, paid up all I owed, and nobody had questioned my solvency. In the meantime I entered my name as a student in the law-office of Reuben Wood, Esq., and employed my leisure hours in study.

In the spring of 1826 I resigned my position in the academy and went to Cincinnati, where I continued my legal study with Bellamy Storer, Esq., and expected to sustain myself by teaching a select classical school. But in this expectation I was disappointed, and soon became penniless. In order to cancel the small balance I owed for board and get away from Cincinnati, I sent the few classical text-

books I had to be sold at public auction, and realized less than half their value; but enough to acquit myself of debt and pay for a deck passage up the Ohio river to Gallipolis on the evening steamboat bound for Pittsburgh. The next morning I was landed with my trunk, at an early hour, on the sand-beach of the river, opposite the town of Gallipolis, "alone in my glory." All the money I had left was twenty-five cents. In a few minutes a porter with a wheelbarrow appeared, and offered to take my trunk to the tavern—the best in town. "What is your charge?" said I. "Twenty-five cents," said he. "All right," said I, "go ahead." I followed, and when we reached the tavern, I paid his charge and was again left penniless. I entered the tavern with a cheerful air, registered my name and ordered a breakfast. I was evidently taken to be a man of some consequence. The best lodging chamber in the house was assigned to me. After breakfast I retired to my chamber to consider what I could do to bridge over the dilemma in which I was placed, and save myself from disgrace.

The truth was I had come into town unheralded; nobody knew me and I knew nobody. Half lost in bewilderment, I looked about me and saw a book with pen, ink and paper laying on the table. I caught up the book for relief. It proved to be "Murray's English Grammar." In an instant the lucky thought struck me that I could give a course of lectures on grammar; and before I had fairly digested my breakfast, I digested a scheme of procedure; sallied out into the town; secured the use of the court-house for a free lecture in the evening; had a notice printed on trust; posted it myself in public places about town, announcing that I was the author of a new and philosophical method of teaching English grammar in accordance with the origin and progress of language, and without the aid of text-books. All this was done before my dinner hour. I had no time to write a lecture, but taught it.

The notice I had posted up created a sensation, and gave me a full house. On entering the court-room I was invited to occupy the "judgment-seat," an elevation that subjected me to the scrutinizing gaze of every eye. I felt the effect. It was my first attempt to address a public audience. When I arose to speak I turned "quaker," not in creed but literally, yet soon composed myself, and said that everybody who aspires to respectability in writing and in conversation, or who desires to move in the circles of refined society, should have an accurate knowledge of grammar. I then gave the audience an inkling of my new and philosophical method of teaching the

science, and, by way of illustration, said that the first word a child utters is an *interjection*—as oh! ah!—at the sight of a new object; the second, a noun, the name of the object seen—as apple; the third, an adjective, expressing the quality of the object—as sweet or sour apple. The other parts of speech, I said, can be as readily traced to their origin in the progress of language as those I had specified. I then concluded by saying, give me a class of pupils from twelve to twenty years of age, who have never studied grammar, and I will agree to teach them the science in six weeks by a daily lecture of two hours, at the moderate charge of three dollars apiece, and in case my pupils or their friends are not satisfied with the result, I will make no charge.

This was so fair a proposition that I readily obtained a class of thirty pupils at the close of my lecture. A vacant school-room was assigned me, and in the afternoon of the next day I met my class and commenced instruction. The only book allowed was the English reader. I began by explaining the interjection in a familiar way, and then required the class to open the reader and point out the interjections on a certain number of pages. This they readily did. I then proceeded to explain the noun, which was recognized by the class almost as readily as the interjection. In this way I proceeded with the other parts of speech until they were understood.

I then commenced analyzing sentences and applying the rules of syntax, and at the end of six weeks found, to my surprise, that the class had acquired not only a very good, but a somewhat critical knowledge of the English grammar. I invited a public examination of the class. The fathers and mothers of the pupils, and the clergymen, lawyers and doctors of the town attended. The examination was decidedly exhaustive, yet very few mistakes were made. The result was pronounced satisfactory, and my charge for tuition was cheerfully paid. This success relieved me of pecuniary pressure. I have ventured to speak of this incident somewhat in detail, because I believe it to be the true method of teaching English grammar.

From Gallipolis I returned to Cleveland and was admitted to the bar. I commenced the practice of law in partnership with my friend, Reuben Wood, Esq., who afterwards became chief-justice and then governor of the state. In the course of a few months I married, and paid the poor clergyman who officiated five dollars, all the money I had. This left me penniless again, but I thought a wife at that price cheap enough. She proved to be a jewel above price. Soon after my marriage I was employed by a gentleman, who had

tired of the "silken tie" that bound him, to obtain for him a divorce. If I succeeded, he agreed to pay me a hundred dollars. I did succeed, and in the evening of the same day the divorce was granted he married another woman. The fee I received enabled me to commence housekeeping.

In 1830 I drifted into politics, and was elected a representative to the legislature. Near the close of the session I was appointed agent by that honorable body to sell the Western Reserve school lands, some fifty thousand acres, located in Holmes and Tuscarawas counties. I opened a land-office at Millersburg in Holmes county. The law allowed me three per cent. on cash receipts for my services. In the first five days I received from sales at public auction fifty thousand dollars, and my percentage amounted to fifteen hundred dollars. This sudden windfall made me, I then thought, almost a millionaire. It was my first pecuniary success in life, and the first time after a lapse of eight years that I became able to pay my college tuition, for which I had given my promissory note.

In 1833 I returned to Cleveland and was appointed clerk of the county courts, a position which I held for seven years. In the meantime I was twice nominated for congress, and in the race made a narrow escape from falling into the moral dangers that beset the footsteps of congressmen.

In 1851 I was elected to the state senate, and was made chairman of the committee on schools. Among other things pertaining to legislation, I prepared and introduced a bill re-organizing the common school system of the state, which became a law and gave to our public schools a high character of efficiency. I also introduced the Reform Farm bill, providing for the care, education and moral training of young criminals. This bill was, for want of time, postponed to a subsequent session. In the meantime my term as senator expired. My political friends induced me to become a candidate for re-election. My opponent was personally one of my best friends. The issue in the campaign was the "temperance question."

My opponent was known as a rigid temperance man, and though I had voted for the most stringent temperance law ever enacted in the state, it got noised abroad that my opponent was the better temperance man, because he would not allow his wife to put brandy in her mince pies, while I, it was said, not only allowed my wife to put brandy in her mince pies, but her pickles, too. This turned the scale against me, and my opponent was elected. He made a good

senator, and took up my Reform Farm bill where I had left it, and was largely instrumental in securing its passage and locating the Reform Farm School at Lancaster, where it has proved to be one of the most successful reformatory schools in the United States.

Notwithstanding this crucial test in my political experience, and the seeming reason that caused it, I was subsequently honored with several important official positions, which I accepted but did not seek. In the various public positions in which I have been placed it has ever been my aim to discharge my duties with fidelity and without regard to selfish interests. If I have done anything that benefits my fellow-men, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain. In the field of literature, four volumes of books on different subjects have been published over my signature, whether wisely or unwisely is not for me to say.

Some people have reason to be proud of their ancestry, while others have not, perhaps, for the best of reasons. In regard to myself, I have only to say that my earliest American ancestor was Edmund Rice, who emigrated from Barkhamstead, Hertfordshire, England, to America in 1638, and settled at Sudbury, Massachusetts. His family accompanied him, consisting of a wife and seven children.

Barkhamstead is one of the oldest towns in England. It is located about twenty miles from London and was founded by the Romans, and occupied for centuries by a mixed population of Romans, Britons and Saxons. Hence a transfusion of blood may be inferred, and perhaps a drop or two of Roman blood coursed in the veins of my worthy ancestor. If so, his descendants may inherit a tincture of it—myself among the rest—who knows?

Be this as it may, I am what I am and claim to be nothing more. I have lived to an advanced age, have been twice married, and am now left where I began—alone in the world save descendants.

Williams college, in 1871, conferred on me the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws—a compliment which I appreciate, though not vain of titles. I have no use for them. I look at the bright side of things, and am content with my lot. I have acquired enough of this world's goods to supply my physical wants, and leave to my surviving children a pittance sufficient to equip them for the battle of life.

I have endeavored to live uprightly, guided by reason and "temperance in all things." The church to which I belong is the church of all mankind. My creed is short: "Lead a pure life and do as

you would be done by." If this is not sufficient, then I am willing to be called an agnostic. In truth, life is a mystery, and longevity but a brevity. The gate stands ajar through which all must pass into the unexplored hereafter. Yet we have the assurance that the passage is neither dark nor perilous when cheered by the "star" which the wise men of old saw in the east. This assurance is an inspiration, and may be accepted as the utterance of a divine philosophy. Whoever attempts to fathom the "unknowable" has yet to learn that the finite cannot comprehend the infinite.

Nevertheless, we are all born of the infinite, and must ever remain a part of it. Yet we all have a life that is not only immortal, but forever progressive.

The subject of prime interest at this moment in this charming personal narrative is the characteristic modesty with which Mr. Rice alludes to the great work of his life, which won for him the pre-eminent recognition of "*Father of the Common School System of Ohio.*"

Happily the journals of the Ohio senate furnish a full and complete record of the inception, draft, report and advocacy of the School bill by Senator Rice, and the vote, almost unanimous, by which it passed that body and ultimately the house, and thus became alike a law and a blessing to a generation of the children of the state. The full text of Senator Rice's speech was published in the *Columbus Statesman*. The *Cleveland Leader* said editorially:

The School bill, one of the most important bills before the legislature, has passed the senate substantially as it was reported by the committee, of which Mr. Rice, senator from Cuyahoga county, is chairman, by a vote of twenty-two to two. The bill is the result of much observation, care and labor, and will probably pass the house without material amendment. We take pleasure in transferring to our columns the able speech of Senator Rice on the final passage of the bill. It gives a clear and succinct statement of the principal provisions of the bill, and will be read with interest by all who have the welfare of the peoples' college at heart.

It was, in fact, one of the most learned and instructive addresses ever delivered in a deliberative assembly. Its clearness of statement

and wealth of illustration is suggestive of Macaulay's exposition of his new civil code for the government of India. It reads to-day like a prophecy fulfilled. The following are its concluding paragraphs:

By the provisions of this bill, it is intended to make our common schools what they ought to be—the colleges of the people—"cheap enough for the poorest and good enough for the richest." With but a slight increase of taxation, schools of different grades can be established and maintained in every township of the state, and the sons and daughters of our farmers and mechanics have an opportunity of acquiring a finished education equally with the more favored of the land. And in this way, the elements of mind, now sleeping among the uneducated masses, like the fine unwrought marble in the quarry, will be aroused and brought out to challenge the admiration of the world.

Philosophers and sages will abound everywhere, on the farm and in the workshop. And many a man of genius will stand among the masses and exhibit a brilliancy of intellect which will be recognized, in the circling years of the great future, as

"A light, a landmark on the cliffs of time."

It is only the educated man who is competent to interrogate nature and comprehend her revelations. Though I would not break down the aristocracy of knowledge of the present age, yet, sir, I would level up and equalize, and thus create, if I may be allowed the expression, a democracy of knowledge. In this way, and in this way only, can men be made equal in fact—equal in their social and political relations—equal in mental refinement and in a just appreciation of what constitutes man, the brother of his fellow-man.

In conclusion, sir, allow me to express my belief that the day is not far distant when Ohio, in the noble cause of popular education and of human rights, will "lead the column" and become what she is capable of becoming—a star of the first magnitude—the brightest in the galaxy of our American union.

It is gratifying at this time to look back forty years to the first legislature under the new Constitution, and observe the candor, earnestness and unanimity of sentiment with which, not only legislators, but the public press of the state, without distinction of party,

greeted the new school law, and awarded the meed of approval and praise to Senator Rice for his great and beneficent work.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* :

We have been waiting a corrected copy of Mr. Rice's speech, which we are happy now to lay before our readers. Could the suggestions of the honorable senator have been made and heeded years ago, what a change they would have wrought in our moral, social and political condition. The speech will commend itself to the attentive perusal and hearty endorsement of every party and class of people. We were pleased yesterday to meet our able senator. He has been an honor to his constituents, and we consider him one of the most talented and effective members of the senate. He has labored hard and disinterestedly for the good of the people and is entitled to their warmest thanks.

The Cleveland *Herald* said :

We are pleased to welcome home to-day our esteemed fellow-citizen, the Honorable Harvey Rice, senator from this county. Mr. Rice has been a faithful public servant in all matters where party politics were not taken into account. For the school law the state is indebted to his exertions. We believe Mr. Rice has been one of the most valuable men in the legislature.

The Sandusky *Register* said :

Honor to whom honor is due. Mr. Rice certainly deserves well of the people of Ohio for his manly and successful efforts in advancing the educational interests of the state. Though a political opponent, we take pleasure in awarding him the credit due to his able and unwearied advocacy of the School bill recently passed. As a measure of public and private good, we regard it as the most important of any which has received the sanction of the legislature for many years. It will be worth millions to the state, and to the people it is beyond price.

The Chillicothe *Advertiser* paid the following tribute to Senator Rice :

His untiring and extended labors in framing a law that would render our common school system one of vast importance to the youth of the state, combined with his gentlemanly deportment, his high acquirements and legislative skill, seem to demand that he should be returned to the senate to guard against ruthless mutilation of the law which cost him so

much labor, and which, if executed in the spirit it was framed, will so much redound to the intelligence and honor of the state. To use the language of a prominent man in the state, "Harvey Rice is a man to whom any man could point with pride and say: 'He belongs to our party.'"

The *Ohio State Democrat* said:

As the author of the School law, Harvey Rice has a name and a fame which will render his re-election a matter of congratulation to the friends of education in every part of the state. He is a gentleman and a scholar and we cannot doubt of his success. Mr. Rice was one of the hard-working members of the last senate, and no man in that body enjoyed more of respect and esteem than fell to his lot. Firm in his opinions, and cautious in their expression, he was one of the very few positive men that we ever knew who had no enemies.

Such is the contemporary history of the Ohio School law, and the public estimation of the high character, wisdom and foresight of its distinguished author.

The last report of the Cleveland Board of Education paid an extended and appreciative tribute to the memory of Mr. Rice, two extracts from which are as follows:

It would seem an unpardonable neglect of a solemn obligation if the Board of Education failed to note the sad event and give expression to the common sorrow incident to the final departure of the eminent and beloved citizen, whose early devotion to the subject of primary education won for him the pre-eminent recognition of *Father of the Common School System of Ohio*.

. The personality of Harvey Rice commanded alike respect and reverence. Noble in stature, with a countenance reminding one of the well-known likeness of the poet Whittier, his pleasant social qualities and genial spirit awakened a sentiment of regard akin to affection. He was a younger contemporary of the poet Bryant, whose birthplace was in an adjoining town, and by whose 'Thanatopsis' and other poems his youth was inspired.

A moderate but ample fortune enabled Mr. Rice to enjoy a serene and placid domestic, social and literary life. Very early he made a tour of the southern states, an interesting account of which he gave in a series of letters in a New York magazine, and after the

opening of the trans-continental railroad he visited the Pacific coast. He often participated in the reunions of the Alumni in the halls of his *Alma Mater*, and as often delivered a poem or a more formal address. He was ever industrious. Besides the almost constant and gratuitous local public service, in the council and on boards of finance and of penal and charitable institutions, his daily life work was in his library, among the hundreds of standard volumes of science, philosophy, literature and law. His pen was never idle, and the product thereof consists of several volumes of history, biography, poems and essays—philosophical and scientific—embracing many subjects of modern thought from Woman's Rights to the Glacial Period.

Annually, for the last decade, the birthday of Mr. Rice has been observed by his neighbors and many of the oldest citizens, by calls and cheerful greetings, but more recently, and for the last few years of his wonderfully prolonged life, these occasions developed into something like a levee, filling his library and parlors with old and young alike, among whom he moved, the Nestor of the age, the most cheerful of the company, and the grandest example of bright intellect and happy old age.

Reverential love, which pervades the minds of all classes of men, pays tribute to such. For her philosophers and poets, Greece preserved their living semblance in almost speaking marble; Rome, her Cicero and Marcus Aurelius; France, her Arago and the most renowned savants of the Academy; England has her Westminster Abbey; New York embellishes her Central Park with the portrait statues of Humboldt, Franklin and Morse, and Massachusetts looks daily upon the statues of Webster and her famous educator, Horace Mann. May Ohio follow such examples.

THE OBSEQUIES.

[From the *Cleveland Leader*, Nov. 10, 1891.]

The last rites of earth for the Hon. Harvey Rice took place yesterday. The funeral was at the old family residence on Woodland avenue; it was crowded with sorrowing friends. Many were the heads crowned with white or gray there assembled. Mr. Rice belonged to the city as a whole, and it was fitting that all the municipal departments should be represented at the last rites. It was equally fitting that many early settlers, who were his friends when Cleveland was a village, should be present. The casket had been placed in the library, and it was completely surrounded with flowers. At the head was a magnificent pillow of white roses, with the words "At Rest" in blue immortelles. Across the foot, two long, graceful palm leaves were crossed, and near them was a wreath of myrtle. Everywhere in the room were the choicest roses and chrysanthemums. The casket was open, revealing the calm and peaceful features of the dead. Shortly after two o'clock, the Rev. F. L. Hosmer, Rev. Dr. C. S. Bates and Rev. Y. P. Morgan took their places at the head of the hall. Very impressive were the words read by Dr. Bates as he began the service with, "I am the resurrection and the life," and equally impressive were the responses of Rev. Mr. Morgan and Rev. Mr. Hosmer. Then Rev. Mr. Morgan read the scriptural passages denoted in the Episcopal ritual for the service over the dead, and Dr. Bates offered prayer for guidance in time of trouble. The choir, which was composed of Mrs. Charles W. Stearns, Mrs. John J. Davis, Mr. C. J. Dockstader and Mr. Lucas, sang "Abide With Me," and then Rev. Mr. Hosmer arose to deliver the address.

"We come together here," he said, "as friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens, to pay our tribute to a friend, neighbor and fellow-citizen. Whatever shadow of faith there may be, whatever shadow of doubt, we are here to honor what all good men honor, and to

recognize and to pay loving tribute to what all good men respect—a noble life and pure. They are great thoughts which come to us here, the deepest thoughts of life, those of death and the life beyond. But these have been touched in the Scripture which has been read, therefore I shall pass by them for a more personal theme. Mr. Rice died full of years and full of honor. The press and the organizations to which he belonged have paid their tributes, and the people have read them with responsive hearts. The newspapers have told the story of his life, how long it has been prolonged and how he took to heart all the higher interests of life. There is hardly a great interest in the city which he has not fostered, hardly a charity which he has not succored in the very best way, when one is capable of it, by a deep personal interest. His influence in the educational interests of the city, and of the commonwealth of Ohio, and how the title of 'Father of the Common School System of the State' has been applied to him and to no other, is well known. We shall miss his kindly and dignified presence. We might well put into his mouth, though he would never have done so himself, the words of Job: 'When the ear heard me then it blessed me, and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame. I considered the cause of the poor, and that which I knew not I sought out.' There is, however, something more central than respect, and that is love. I think we bring here that nearer, more tender tribute of love. I feel, as I think all of us do, a debt of gratitude to this old man. I feel like blessing every man with whitened hair who makes the last years of life so beautiful, inviting and attractive. Channing said, in his old age, 'I am always young for liberty.' It seems to me that our friend was always young for liberty, for everything grand and good. That is why his heart took hold of us. Up to the last he had with him the interests which were dear to him through life. The monument of his life was builded through this life into the future. We who were watching him hoped to have him with us again in this world, but about three weeks ago his feebleness increased, the twilight shadows fell and the

sun went down in glorious light. On the morning of the day of his death he bade 'good-bye' to his household, not with sadness, but with light and joy. 'Bid all my friends a pleasant good-bye,' he said. And a pleasant good-bye it is. We are all glad for this life, so full of service in so many ways, and we thank God for it. I thank God, as you all do, that his last days were so peaceful, that the candle of his mind burned to the last, and that his end was so full of peace, joy and beauty. 'Light is sown for the righteous, gladness for the upright, and the path of the just shines unto the perfect day.'"

At the close of the address the choir sang "I would not live away," and Dr. Bates pronounced the benediction. Then the friends assembled looked for the last time upon the peaceful face of the departed. A long line of carriages followed the hearse to Woodland cemetery, where, after a short service, the interment took place.

The casket was carried by the pall-bearers, General Jas. Barnett, Hon. A. J. Williams, W. D. Patterson, Hon. George W. Gardner, Wilson S. Dodge, George F. Marshall, Colonel Wm. Edwards and Major W. W. Armstrong. The honorary pall-bearers were: Hon. Henry B. Payne, T. P. Handy, Myron Keith, Samuel Mather, Dudley Baldwin, E. R. Perkins, Dr. John H. Lowman, Hon. J. D. Cleveland, Solon Burgess, Rev. William Sampson, F. T. Wallace and S. C. Brooks.

HON. JOHN HUTCHINS.

John Hutchins was born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 25, 1812, to which point his father, Samuel Hutchins, had emigrated from Connecticut, coming out, in 1798, with an ox team.

He was educated in the then district schools and at Western Reserve college at Hudson. He commenced to study law at Warren, Ohio, in 1835, in the office of Hon. David Tod. Was admitted to the bar in New Lisbon in 1838, and a year later was appointed

clerk of the Common Pleas court of Trumbull county, in which capacity he served for the period of five years, when he resigned and entered the law firm of Tod & Hoffman, which became the firm of Tod, Hoffman & Hutchins. He remained in this firm until Mr. Tod, afterwards governor, was appointed minister to Brazil, when the firm became and continued for sometime as Hoffman & Hutchins, composed of Judge B. F. Hoffman and Mr. Hutchins. He subsequently became a law partner with J. D. Cox, since governor of the state, which firm continued in existence until Mr. Hutchins was elected to the Thirty-sixth congress, in 1858, from the Trumbull-Ashtabula district.

Mr. Hutchins was in the state legislature in 1849 and 1850, which legislature called the convention which framed the Constitution of 1851. He took a very active part in the deliberations of this legislature, and was especially active in his opposition to all legislation, allowing a majority of the people of towns and cities to vote stock subscriptions to build railroads, and, as a member of the Judiciary committee, drew up an elaborate report against that policy, which was signed by him and M. R. Waite, subsequently chief-justice of the United States Supreme court, and George E. Pugh, afterwards United States senator from Ohio.

Entering congress in 1858, as the successor of Hon. J. R. Giddings, he was re-elected for a second term, and was succeeded by General J. A. Garfield. These two congresses had to do largely with the shaping of the war policy of the government. Mr. Hutchins, as a zealous anti-slavery man, took an active part, while in congress, to promote all measures for the prosecution of the war, the abolition of slavery and the employment of colored troops. While a member of congress, and in the early days of the war, he was especially active in looking after the wants and the improvement of the condition of the troops in the field, and, in connection with Senator B. F. Wade, received direct authority from the War Department to organize two regiments of cavalry, which were then known

as the Wade and Hutchins' regiments, and subsequently known as the Second and Sixth Volunteer cavalry.

While his energies were largely enlisted in legislation looking to the putting down of the Rebellion and the support of the troops in the field, Mr. Hutchins, as a member of congress, became very much interested in the subject of postal reform, and prepared and introduced an elaborate bill, recommending the reduction of the postage on letters, and uniform rates for all distances within the United States, with uniformity of postage on printed matter, and strongly urged in said measure the advantages of the carrier delivery system and the money order system. His bill, and the speech which he made in advocacy of it, met with very general approval in the leading business circles of the country, and was especially commended and favored by the Boards of Trade in the city of New York and the city of Boston. While the bill which he introduced and advocated did not meet with the immediate favor of congress, the great reforms which he therein advocated, have, in a great degree, been subsequently adopted, and the system now prevailing of cheap and uniform postage rates, the carrier system and the money order system, first originated in this country in the bill which he introduced while a member of congress.

From the time of his admission to the bar until 1868, he continued to reside in Warren, Ohio. In 1868 he came to Cleveland and made it thereafter his home. When he first came to Cleveland, in 1868, he entered again upon the active practice of his profession, in which, previous to his congressional career, he had been actively engaged in nearly all the Western Reserve counties. He first, in Cleveland, became a partner of J. E. Ingersoll, subsequently Judge, and afterwards, at different times, has been a member of the firms of John & J. C. Hutchins, of Hutchins & Campbell, and of Hutchins, Campbell & Johnson. But, owing to advancing years and failing health, he has not been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for eight or ten years. He died at his home in Cleveland, November 11, 1891.

He married Rhoda M. Andrews in 1838, who died at Cleveland in May, 1890. Four children survive them; Horace A. Hutchins of New York, Judge John C. Hutchins of Cleveland, Mary H. Cozzens of Cleveland and Albert E. Hutchins of Chicago. Mr. Hutchins was a brother of the late Mrs. Augustus Fuller of Cleveland.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WILSON.

BY ROLAND D. NOBLE.

Captain William Wilson was born at Wilson's Corners (now River Styx) in Guilford township, Medina county, Ohio, November 14, 1819. He is said to have been the first white child born in that township. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, September 5, 1891. His father, David Wilson, was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, October 12, 1791, and was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Captain William Wilson's paternal grandfather, William Wilson, was born in County Antrim, Ireland. He was a soldier in the War of 1776, and was in the battles of Brandywine and Three Rivers. Captain Wilson's maternal grandfather, Elijah Porter, was born at East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1756, and was also a soldier in the war of 1776, serving through the entire war as drum major, and was one of the heroes of Bunker hill. He died in Guilford in 1821, and is said to have been the first white person buried in that township.

In 1862 Captain Wilson (who enlisted July 25), and C. Van Dorn, afterwards captain of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth O. V. I. (now of Holly, Michigan), recruited a company for the One Hundred and Third O. V. I., which was the first full company to report in the camp "on the Heights," Cleveland; but, that regiment being full, it was transferred to and became Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth O. V. I., William Wilson, captain. It was called the "Stillman Witt Guards." Mr. Witt proposed to

arm it with Henry rifles and equip it, if the government would accept it, but it could not, as it had then no suitable ammunition. Mr. Witt presented Captain Wilson with a Henry rifle, a "sixteen shooter," engraved, "Presented to Captain William Wilson, Cleveland, Ohio, by Stillman Witt." He also presented him with a beautiful flag, inscribed, "Stillman Witt Guards."

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth O. V. I., Oliver H. Payne, colonel, James Pickands, lieutenant-colonel, both of Cleveland, and George W. Lewis of Medina, major, marched from the Public Square, Cleveland, January 1, 1863, preparatory to entering the service. Mr. Wilson entered as captain, and, declining any promotion, remained with those he had helped recruit.

From the organization of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth O. V. I. society, in 1873, Captain Wilson was either president or vice-president of the organization. The disease that terminated in his death was undoubtedly contracted in the military service. Captain Wilson's funeral was September 8, conducted by Oriental Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, of which he had been a valued member from July 16, 1864, and the remains placed in the vault at Riverside cemetery. The burial was on October 4, under the auspices of Memorial Post, No. 141, G. A. R., and Glen Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Brighton (South Brooklyn), of which he was a charter member. He was an honored member of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Of Captain Wilson's children, all of his first wife, who was Ciffinette Treat of Sweden, New York, sister of Wm. Treat of South Brooklyn, James D. Wilson, village official of same place; Ciffinette Josephine, wife of William J. Lawthers, lawyer and ex-mayor of Youngstown; Imogene Trafton, wife of Albert Thomas, farmer of Medina, and Hattie Rogenia, wife of H. Melville Backus, real estate, Duluth, Minnesota, are living. May Delphine died young and another daughter died in infancy.

Captain Wilson also leaves a widow (by his third marriage, December 29, 1886), Helen (Pritchard Springsteen), and an adopted

step-son, Frank Springsteen, and brothers Riley Porter Wilson, author and lecturer, of Findlay, Ohio;* Lorenzo Bevans Wilson, farmer, of River Styx, and sister Mariette Wilson of the same place. His brother, David M. Wilson, a distinguished lawyer of Youngstown and member of the Constitutional convention of 1873-4, died February 11, 1882. His brother, James Taylor Wilson, lawyer of Cleveland and associated with him in business, died December 25, 1885. Leonard Gurley Wilson died at the age of 15, and his sister Caroline died young.

Captain Wilson, James Taylor Wilson and Arthur Hughes and others were for many years interested in furnishing stone for the markets from their quarries at Amherst, Independence and Peninsula. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Ohio Stone company. Captain Wilson, James Taylor Wilson and Arthur Hughes were members of the Early Settlers' Association. The last day Captain Wilson was from his house was in attendance at the annual meeting of this Association in 1891. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the various organizations with which he was connected. He was much interested in Riverside cemetery and a trustee for several years and until his death, and in that sacred retreat for the departed, where nature and art seem to invite to serene slumber, in a central yet quiet place of his early choice, his mortal remains repose, not to answer the trump of battle, but of the resurrection day.

OLIVER ALLEN BROOKS.

Mr. Brooks was born at Middlebury, Vermont, February 1, 1814. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, having come from England before 1636, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts.

* R. P. Wilson died at Cleveland, April 23, 1892. Burial at River Styx.

His grandfather, Joshua Brooks, was one of the farmers who, at Concord Bridge, on April 19, 1775 (the outbreak of the Revolution), resisted and repulsed the British soldiers sent there to destroy stores.

His father removed from Middlebury to Burlington, Vermont, and died there in 1829. In 1834 the family, consisting of his mother, a brother, two sisters and himself, left Burlington and came to Cleveland, traveling by stage and canal to Buffalo, and from there by lake.

In 1837 he engaged in the crockery and glassware business in partnership with Henry D. Huntington, under the firm name of Huntington & Brooks. The business was at first very small, and after a time Mr. Huntington removed to Cincinnati and established a similar business there, under the same name as at Cleveland. This partnership was continued for about thirty-three years, Mr. Brooks managing the Cleveland house and Mr. Huntington that at Cincinnati. Mr. John M. Sterling, in ———, became a member of the Cleveland firm.

The house at one time did a large wholesale and importing business, and was the first in the west to make direct importations of ware from the potteries in Staffordshire, England. At first all their importations were made by way of New York, but, in ———, they imported a cargo of crockery ware from England by way of the St. Lawrence and the Welland canal, direct to Cleveland, in the barque *Kershaw*. This was the first direct importation by this route, and was followed by others.

Mr. Brooks built, for the use of the firm, the stone front building still standing at the southeast corner of Water and Frankfort streets. This was the first modern building erected on Water street for business.

After the dissolution of the firm of Huntington & Brooks, the business was continued by Mr. Brooks and his two sons, Oliver K. and Charles E., under the name of O. A. Brooks & Sons, but it was no longer profitable, owing to increased competition, and the

growth of the domestic manufacture of pottery and glassware, and declined, and the firm failed in 1878.

After the failure, the business was removed to the Kelley block on Superior street, opposite Bank, and soon after his son, Oliver K., withdrew from the firm, the business being continued by the remaining partners until 1883, when it was wound up.

In September, 1840, Mr. Brooks returned to Vermont and was married, at Rutland, to Ellen B., daughter of Rev. P. Kingsley.

By her he had six children, two daughters, who both died in infancy, and four sons, Oliver K. and Edward H. of Cleveland, Charles E. of Indianapolis, Indiana, and William K., now a professor in the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. She died in 1862, and in 1863 he married Mrs. Sarah A. Odell of Burlington, Vermont, who died in 1873. In 1876 he married his third wife, Mrs. Louisa Bartlett of Cleveland, who survives him.

In 1854 he bought the Kendall house on Euclid avenue, where the Kendall block now stands, and lived there until 1877, when he sold the property to C. G. King.

In 1863 he became a member of the board of trustees of the Society for Savings, and continued to hold the office until his death. For many years he has always been present at, and taken part in, the semi-annual auditing of the accounts of the society, in which he took a great interest.

He was also at one time one of the directors of the Ohio National bank.

In politics he was first a Whig and afterwards a staunch Republican, always taking an intelligent and patriotic interest in public affairs, and conscientiously performing all his duties as a citizen.

He was a devoted member of the Episcopal church from his early years. After coming to Cleveland, he was first a member of Trinity church; afterwards he took part in a movement which resulted in the founding of the parish of S. Paul's, in 1846, of which church he was a vestryman until 1864, when he returned to Trinity.

He held the office of vestryman in Trinity continuously for twenty-

eight years, and discharged the duties of the office with that conscientious faithfulness which was one of his prominent characteristics. He was also for many years the treasurer of Trinity Church Home for the Sick and Friendless.

He died on the morning of May 16, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years, after a short illness. The funeral services were held at Trinity Cathedral on the afternoon of May 19, Bishop Leonard officiating, assisted by Canon Davies, the members of the vestry acting as pall-bearers.

He was buried in Lake View cemetery at the close of the day, and his four sons bore his body to the grave.

He was a man of gentle, kindly and amiable disposition, a kind and indulgent father, a devoted husband and brother, pleasant and cheerful, fond of society, and with a kind word for all with whom he came in contact.

In his business relations he was honorable, reliable and punctual. He was an upright Christian gentleman in every sense of the term.

Though somewhat infirm during the latter years of his life, he retained his faculties and his interest in what was going on about him to the last. He passed away without pain or suffering, peacefully falling asleep to wake no more—a fitting close to his long, useful and blameless life.

DANIEL PUNDERSON.

Daniel Punderson, son of Lemuel and Sybil Punderson, was born in South Newbury, Geauga county, February 6, 1814, died in Cleveland, Ohio, December 18, 1891—the first white child born in the county. His father was sent out by the Connecticut Land company to look after their interests on the Western Reserve, but died early in life of typhoid fever, aged thirty-three, leaving a widow and six children. Daniel, the eldest son, with his uncle, Eleazar Hickox of

Burton, saw the world in his youth by taking droves of cattle over the mountains to the Philadelphia market. Naturally endowed with strong common sense, had he had opportunity for education, he would have made a remarkable man, but his school days were confined to the district school and a winter's tuition under the charge of the late Judge Reuben Hitchcock of Painesville, but whose boyhood home was in Burton. Married Ann M. Shaw, a New England woman by birth, but who came with her father to the Western Reserve at an early day. Their pleasant home, whose doors were always open to all comers, and their happy, easy life caused them to be called "Aunt Ann" and "Uncle Dan" by every one far and near, and many of the Cleveland boys can testify to the generous hospitality received at their hands while camping at "Punderson's Pond." The Hon. A. G. Riddle, a friend of their early days, thus writes at the time of Mrs. Punderson's death, which occurred in March, 1888: "How solitary and empty dear old Newbury has become. How bereaved that lovely, lonely region of the mill. I could not bear to look on it again."

Mr. Punderson was an honorary member of this society, and, though suffering from deafness and partial loss of sight, never failed to attend our yearly gatherings, looking forward to the twenty-second of July with the greatest anticipation. With his friend and neighbor, the Hon. Lester Taylor, he was conspicuous on the front row of seats. "An honest man—the noblest work of God."

[Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, July 13, 1892.]

WILLIAM B. HILLMAN.

A PIONEER MERCHANT OF THE COUNTY PASSES AWAY IN HUDSON—
PROMINENT IN THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

William B. Hillman died on Sunday night at Hudson, at the home of his only living child, Mrs. Hitchcock. Deceased was one of the

county's pioneer merchants, a prominent Mason and a member of Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, with the title of most excellent companion and past grand high priest of Ohio.

Mr. Hillman was born seventy-three years ago in Wayne county, New York, and at the age of ten came with his parents to Bedford, this county. He commenced business there as clerk in a store, and eventually owned the largest establishment in the town. He established himself in business in Hudson and Alliance, but gave it up and came to Cleveland in 1868 to take the general agency of the Berkshire Life Insurance company. Up to the day of his death he retained the same position, extending the business over a large district. Two years ago Mr. Hillman sustained quite a severe injury by falling down a stairway in front of the American House, and was not able to walk afterwards without the use of crutches.

His wife, who was a Miss Lampson of Bedford, survives him.

Funeral services will be held at Hudson on Thursday at 10 a. m. The burial will be at Lake View cemetery from Euclid station at 12:20 p. m.

[From the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, July 30, 1892.]

HON. JOSEPH TURNEY.

At 2:45 Friday afternoon, Hon. Joseph Turney died at his residence, No. 2795 Broadway, after a long and lingering illness. He was one of the best known of Cleveland's citizens. He mingled with ease in all classes of society. His sympathies, however, were largely with the lower classes. He was good-natured, affable and large-hearted.

Joseph Turney was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 19, 1825. He came to this country with his parents in 1826, settling in Boston. His mother died six months after their arrival in this country and his father went to sea. In 1834 he came west with his uncle, Martin

Quigley, and settled in Cleveland. The cholera was raging here at that time and the Quigleys moved to Newburgh, taking up their residence in a small building on Axtell street. They lived there two months and then purchased a farm in Bedford. Mr. Turney lived with the Quigleys fourteen years, and then became apprenticed to Mr. Hurlburt to learn the carriage business. After learning the trade he built a shop in Bedford. On October 19, 1845, he married Miss Asenath Marble, and Newburgh has been his home ever since. He built a carriage shop on Miles Park avenue and worked at his trade for several years. When the Northern Ohio Insane Asylum was built, Mr. Turney supervised the erection of the machinery and remained in charge of the mechanical part of the institution during the administration of Dr. Leander Firestone. Afterwards he engaged in the mercantile business.

In Newburgh he was a township trustee, and a member of the school board before the annexation of Newburgh to the city. Mr. Turney was always active in Republican politics, and in 1866 his party testified its appreciation for his services and faithfulness by electing him to be treasurer of Cuyahoga county. That post he held for two terms of two years each, retiring in 1870. Mr. Turney was two terms in the common council, and from 1875 to 1876 he was a member of the fire board. In 1880 his political horoscope widened until it took in the field of the State of Ohio, which commonwealth he served with distinction as its treasurer for two terms, from 1880 to 1884.

But honorable as was his career in the arena of politics, it was his home and neighborhood life that makes his memory most blessed. It was Charles Dickens who said of William the Norman, "It were better to have conquered one true heart than all England." If this be true, what a wealth of conquest must have been his who won the affection of all those whose lives crossed his, however remotely. In the Newburgh part of Cleveland he was king. With the mill hands and the street railway employees in their past strike his word was law for the very regard they had for him, and all

through that section of the city his counsel and advice was sought by his neighbors. Many years a physical sufferer, he was always good-tempered, and, no matter how he felt, he was always glad to meet his friends, old and young, and tell a funny story or indulge in a reminiscence. Mr. Turney was a member of the Early Settlers' Association, and younger in heart than many in that society who were younger than he in years—he was wont to be the life of their reunions. It was a quaint way of amusing his friends he had, and at the same time it evidenced his love of his home that in every funny story that he told, if it were possible, he gave it a local coloring and wove Cleveland parties into the skein of his narrative. When he was feeling at his best he would often ride down to the court house or the city hall and chat with his old friends and talk over old times. In figure he was short and broad, and his expansive, good-humored, friendly face was sometimes ornamented with a crisp chin whisker and sometimes smoothly shaven. In his home he was hospitality itself, and his hearthstone was particularly the rendezvous of the young, his children's friends, who loved him as if he were their own father.

Mr. Turney, as stated, was only one year old when his father went to sea, and he had no recollection whatever of him. When he arrived at maturity he had a great desire to see his father and instituted a vigorous search for him. He succeeded in finding him in Baltimore in 1865.

During the latter years of his life, Mr. Turney devoted himself wholly to his banking interests. He was the president of the Broadway Savings and Loan company and of the South Cleveland Banking company.

Besides Mrs. Turney, the deceased left the following children: Mrs. W. W. Gurley of Chicago, Mrs. W. H. Clark of Chicago, Mrs. Mary D. Patterson, Mrs. William J. Turney and Mr. Joseph W. Turney, all of this city.

The funeral will be held Monday at 2 p. m., from the family residence, 2795 Broadway.

[Cleveland *Leader*, April 13, 1892.]

MRS. I. L. BEARDSLEY.

The funeral of the late Mrs. I. L. Beardsley took place from the home of Mr. Henry Lewis Monday afternoon. Mrs. Beardsley, who was left an orphan in infancy, was adopted by an uncle, Mr. Joseph Smith, and with him removed from Waterville, New York, to Cleveland in 1836. In 1838 she was married to Gilbert Loomis, of the firm of G. & A. Loomis, wholesale grocers. In 1841 she was left a widow with two children, one of whom died in infancy, the surviving one being Mrs. Henry Lewis. In 1844 she was married to Mr. I. L. Beardsley, a well-known citizen, who was connected with the daily press of this city more than fifty years ago, and who was librarian of the public library from 1875 to 1885. Mrs. Beardsley's chief characteristic was her benevolence. She went about unostentatiously doing good and relieving distress and poverty. She administered to the sick soldiers in camp in Cleveland during the war. Although for thirty years an invalid, her life was spent in doing good.

[Cleveland *Leader*, April 14, 1892.]

M. C. YOUNGLOVE.

ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT AND INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS OF CLEVELAND PASSES AWAY AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA—A SKETCH OF HIS BUSY AND SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS CAREER—
HIS LAST ILLNESS.

One of Cleveland's oldest and most respected citizens, Moses C. Younglove, died yesterday at Los Angeles, California, in his eighty-first year. His death was not entirely unexpected, although he was not believed to be so near the end of his earthly career. Fifty-six

years ago Mr. Younglove came to this city from his native village of Cambridge, Washington county, New York. After working for several months in a dry goods store, he bought an interest in a book store, and a few months later established a job printing and publishing business. The first power press ever set up in Cleveland was introduced by Mr. Younglove at that time. He was the prime mover in establishing the first gas works built here. At that time he was a man of but small means. He tried to influence the city's rich men in the enterprise, but they refused to invest their money. Convinced that he had a good thing, however, Mr. Younglove mortgaged everything he had and carried the company through. From that time until he went to Europe, in 1865, he was the gas company's president. He was also the founder of the Cleveland Paper company, and of the Younglove & Massie Agricultural works. For many years he was the president of the Kelley Island Lime and Transport company and of the Lakeside & Marblehead Railroad company, and only resigned these positions since he was seized with his last illness. He was vice-president of the Society for Savings, and one of the hardest workers in the interests of that institution in its early days. Since 1865, Mr. Younglove took no active part in business, except to retain his position as director of the various enterprises in which his money was invested.

Mr. Younglove's wife died about six years ago. Of five children who were born to them, only one survives. She is Mrs. Lucy A. Abbott of this city. One daughter died in childhood. Two others, Mrs. Caleb E. Gowen and Mrs. J. B. Meriam, are also deceased. Mr. Younglove's only son died at Alexandria, Egypt, a few years ago. A sad and strange coincidence in the family history lies in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Younglove and their only son died away from home. Besides Mrs. Abbott, the only surviving relatives are eight grandchildren, three of them Mrs. Abbott's children, three Mrs. Meriam's and two Mrs. Gowen's. Last December Mr. Younglove left Cleveland, intending to spend several months in travel, Japan being the first foreign country he proposed to visit.

While at Los Angeles he received word of the death of Mrs. Meriam and was greatly prostrated by the shock. He recovered, however, only to be attacked by the grippe. His strong constitution soon threw off the first attack of that disease, but he suffered a relapse, and for eleven weeks prior to his death he lay upon a sick bed. Frank E. Abbott, one of his grandsons, was with him throughout his illness, as was also Dr. S. A. Boynton of this city, who happened to be at Pasadena when Mr. Younglove was taken ill.

Mr. Younglove was one of the strongest men Cleveland ever produced, and he did very much to advance the city's interests. Everyone who knew him recognized his wonderful ability and shrewdness, and no one ever stood higher than he as a business man. While in some respects of a peculiar temperament, his character was marked by many lovable traits, prominent among which was his love for children. His latter years were happily passed in the society of his grandchildren, of whom he was very fond. He was never prominent in politics. He was a strong supporter of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, although not a member. He took a great interest in everything pertaining to science, and the Historical society was one of his pets, so to speak. One of the last things he did before leaving Cleveland was to deed to that society a valuable grotto on Kelley's Island which contains wonderful geological specimens.

Mr. Younglove's body will be brought to his late home, and will be laid to rest in Lake View cemetery beside those of his wife and children.

[*Sun and Voice*, March 13, 1892.]

LEWIS SHORT.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE TO HIS LONG HOME.

Another early settler of Cleveland has gone—Lewis Short is dead. Scarcely any other man of his years—one who has been a resident

here as long as he has—was better known among the pioneers of Cuyahoga county. He had lived in this county sixty-five years, and his quiet and genial manner had made him known to a wide circle of friends, who cannot help but hold him in grateful remembrance. Fifty-years ago, "Uncle Lewis," as he was familiarly called, had his little shoe shop away out on Kinsman street, now Woodland avenue, working day and night at his trade. Later on he sought the soil for an occupation, taking a farm in the township of Olmsted, where he again solved the problem by another method of gaining an honest livelihood.

Uncle Lewis had pretty firmly ingrafted within him a self-imported idea of practical theology, not especially at variance with the prevailing orthodox idea, and no one loved better than he to converse and explain concerning matters which led him to take the views he entertained, while the Bible was his standard, or the book of his council. He never tired in answering questions or advocating his religious impressions, and let come any uncivil remark from those who antagonized him, or his views, he was never in the least moved from his uniform placid temper, while his retort would come in such a kind and pleasing manner that no one could again treat him with disrespect.

For the past eight or ten years Mr. Short has been living in quiet retirement at his home on Detroit road, in Lakewood. His friends will, no doubt, regret to miss the jolly old form of the octogenarian, as he so frequently drove in and out of town, in company with his wife, who had been his helpmeet for much more than a half century. The yellow leaves appear to be falling extremely fast.

[Cleveland *Leader*, September 28, 1892.]

PROFESSOR JOHN LONG.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF A FORMER WELL-KNOWN MUSICIAN,
WHO RECENTLY DIED IN THIS CITY—THE ORGANIST
OF THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

The former prominence of Professor John Long, an old-time citizen of Cleveland, who died on September 22, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Lottie Davis, No. 294 Huntington street, requires more than a passing notice. Mr. Long was born in London, England, April 19, 1810. He came to America about the year 1840, residing in Claremont, New Hampshire, two or three years, removing thence to Cleveland. He was educated as a musician on the organ and piano. He was professor of music at the Cleveland Female Seminary on Woodland avenue, giving instruction on the piano for some years. He also gave private lessons on that instrument and on the organ. He was organist for Trinity church for two or three years, and, about 1846, became organist for the Second Presbyterian church, and held that position continuously for twenty-seven years, when he resigned and held a like position at St. Paul's church for one or two years. In the late fifties and early sixties, Mr. Long, for a few years, was a member of the firm of Halbrook & Long, dealers in music and musical instruments, in Parson's original block on the south side of Superior street. He was a ward assessor and school enumerator for many years, and received much credit for the faithfulness of his work. He was last on the street on Decoration day. Mr. Long was twice married: first on April 19, 1833, to Miss Emma Phillips, in England. She died in Cleveland on June 12, 1845. His second marriage occurred on February 5, 1846, to Miss Tryphena Leonard, sister of Jarvis Leonard. She died January 15, 1884. Mr. Long was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church from 1849 until his death. Of Mr. Long's nine children,

four are living. Of his fourteen grand children, thirteen are living. His seven great-grandchildren are all living. The funeral services were held on the twenty-fourth instant, and were conducted by his pastor, Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Phillips of Euclid. The interment was in Erie street cemetery.

THE BIG GUN ON THE SQUARE.

The following letter, from the late Dr. Elisha Sterling, is deemed worthy of publication in the Annals as a valuable contribution to local history :

“CLEVELAND, September 14, 1887.

“MR. A. J. WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: As you desired to-day, I give you a short history of the Perry-Barclay gun on the ‘Public Square’ (let this name always be retained in memory of Surveyor Cleveland and assistants, who named it so—‘Public Square’), as I heard it from the late Colonel Charles Whittlesy, and *from some of my connections with it*.

“The gun is ‘a long 32,’ made at the Woolwich Arsenal, England (date probably 1808), to be used as siege gun or gun afloat, the carriage being the same, in its day a superior weapon of its kind—a real Krupp. The first we know of its history is, that it, with many of its kind and others of less degree, was taken to man Fort Malden and command the mouth of Detroit river and protect the fleet of Commodore Barclay while it was being constructed and collected, as all his vessels were not built in that locality. When this fleet of Barclay’s was fitted out to compete with that of Perry, the guns were furnished from this fort. Our old friend on the ‘Public Square’ was one of them, and was a bow chaser and larboard gun on Barclay’s flag-ship, *The Detroit*. After the capture of this delectable crew, Perry took what was left of them to Erie, Pennsylvania. *The Detroit* was sold to private hands and did good, peace-

ful work in ship line for many years (by the way, the first ship we ever saw). Her guns being of superior range, were retained by the government and taken to Detroit, where a fort was constructed, to command the channel which remained, until the present fort, now below the city, was constructed. When the old fort grounds and these 32's (of which the one on the Square is one) were purchased by Foot & Co. and put to dock and warehouse use, the old guns were planted muzzle down and used as snubbing posts for vessels. At a later date, Foot & Co., wishing to improve their property, erected new warehouses and reconstructed their dock. Two of the 32's were given to the city of Detroit, and, I believe, are now on the public grounds. The other, the one on the Square, they presented to the Western Reserve Historical Society, for the reason that the people here had built a monument to the Commodore and were most worthy of it. For some time the gun remained uncalled for, when a letter was received by Colonel Whittlesy from Messrs. Foot & Co., stating that if the people here did not desire the gun, the Historical Society of Chicago had made a liberal offer for it, and if not called for soon would be moved west. That evening I took passage on the Detroit boat, saw the gun delivered here at the Detroit docks, River street. Passage and freight expenses, all the free gift of the late Captain M. L. Pierce of that line. The next day, the late Pat. Ryan, of draying renown, placed it beside Perry's statue, that then stood at the intersection of Superior and Ontario streets. Price for cartage, ten dollars and three quarts of lager beer at Haltnorth's, Richardson's block. There the gun lay for a year or more, when on consulting the Park Commissioners (Public Square) I found they could appropriate the money for the carriage where it now stands, and here comes in a happy coincidence. While searching everything in the book line to find descriptions of such a carriage, I happened in one day at the office of the late Judge Sherman of the United States Court, and there lay the book I wanted—a work on 'British Naval Gunnery and Architecture,' published (I think) in 1780.

From drawing here found, the present carriage was made, though not carried out in every detail.

"I have given here, in a hurried way, my knowledge of the gun; dates can be supplied by referring to the Historical Society. I have put in pencil mark the name of Foot & Co., because I think their names should be recorded correctly and in full. They donated the gun when they might have received a liberal sum for the same; in fact, I think their names should be placed on the gun as donors. What would the Chicago people give for the old gun if they had it now? There are few such valuable mementoes of the early struggle of this people for the right to control themselves as 'by the Eternals' it was intended—few such noble victories. May the old gun stand there long to continue the story.

"Respectfully, DR. E. STERLING."

MOSES CLEAVELAND.

SOME OLD AND ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., March 5, 1892.—By the courtesy of Mr. Walter H. Phelps of this city, I am permitted to make copies of some papers which have been in the keeping of the descendants of the original Oliver Phelps ever since they were written, nearly one hundred years ago. Mr. Walter H. Phelps, the custodian of the letters and documents of his great-grandfather, is now residing in the ancient family homestead in Canandaigua, and takes great pleasure in relating many of the important incidents connected with that wonderful purchase from Massachusetts of some 8,000,000 acres of land in this, which was once called the Genessee country. Of course much of those historic matters have fallen to him by tradition.

I feel assured that that which is copied below has never been published. The written papers of the original Oliver Phelps have been most wonderfully preserved; they have been carefully filed and

dated and if closely piled would probably outmeasure a cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet. Mr. Phelps has an acquired irksomeness respecting inquisitive people handling or inspecting these ancient documents. A great part of the history of this section of New York, if not the entire state, can be read among the mass of original documents. About all the leading men of the Revolution and those who soon followed those days have held correspondence with Oliver Phelps of the Phelps & Gorham purchase.

The reluctance which inspires Mr. Phelps to be wary of the vandal seekers for autographs comes from the frequent impositions practiced upon him by that class of mousers. He related to me one instance, wherein he had allowed a lady (I mean a female) from the plantation of Rhode Island to inspect some of the more important papers of the collection. A few days after she had left he discovered that the original grant from Massachusetts to his grandfather on parchment had been dispoiled of the autograph of John Hancock, Governor, thereby emasculating the most valuable document in his possession. What would be sufficient punishment for such vandalism, even in a woman?

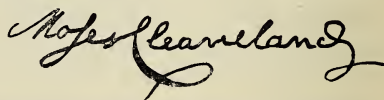
I could not blame Mr. Phelps in becoming a little chary of myself in view of what had befallen him. I may have evinced too great a delight in looking upon so many papers that had become valuable, not only from time, but from the national standing of their authors. However, clothing myself with all the plausible garb of honesty that I could command, I had free sweep and was glorified.

It will be observed that all the letters of Moses Cleaveland were addressed to Oliver Phelps as "Chairman of the Board of Trustees." Mr. Phelps was one of that syndicate of Connecticut capitalists who thought there was a fortune to everyone who would invest their money in Western land and which held in its hands the greater part of the Western Reserve. It is a matter of well authenticated history that Mr. Oliver Phelps, like many thousands more, failed to reach the high point of his ambition. At the end of his active life he

found himself not the lord of all he surveyed and holding but a doubtful title to what he could survey.

ALBANY, May 19, 1796.

SIR—I have in rain and bad roads arrived at this place. Mr. Porter left Schenectady on last Sunday, one man was drowned. I find it inconvenient and at present impossible to obtain a loan of money without sacrifice, as our credit as a company is not yet sufficiently known. It must then rest on drafts on Thos. Mather & Company, dependent on their early being supplied with money from Hartford. Everything is clearer than was calculated, and a greater and more immediate supply necessary to accomplish the business. The men came on but few in numbers and more must be provided. Mr. Porter has proceeded, as I obtain information, with all the dispatch and attention possible, but we shall all fall short, tho our exertions are ever so great, without pecuniary aid. I have concluded, without adequate supply, to proceed, and as my presence is much wanted to risque consequences, shall make drafts on Thos. Mather and Company, resting assured that you will immediately, if at the expense of a person on purpose send on the money immediately that can be procured, to Messrs. Mather, who will attend to all orders and directions you may please to give. A credit once established the business can with great ease and less expense be transacted, but if we shall be obliged to draw orders, and once protested, I am apprehensive that consequences will be fatal, at least to the persons employed. I think them proper persons to take the agency of the business here and will do it satisfactory, everything in their power. The . . . Company are supplied with everything and making all the possible exertions to accomplish a settlement, and I believe we ought not to be wanting. I am with sentiments of respect and esteem, your most obedient,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Moses Cleveland". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, decorative flourish at the end.

Oliver Phelps, Esq., Chairman Board of Directors. If absent send to Mr. E. Root, Hartford.

PORT INDEPENDENCE, ALIAS CONNEAUT CREEK, }
July 5, 1796. }

SIR—We sailed from Buffalo Creek a week yesterday, and having head winds and very heavily loaded, with much perseverance was able to reach this place yesterday at 6 o'clock p. m. It being the 4th of July and the sound of celebration of Independence at Presque Isle animated us to a participation of the general joy. We gave a Federal salute and one in honor of the new State of Connecticut, christened the place (Port Independence), drank a few patriotic toasts and supped and retired in resonable order and decency. There are a number of families of the Marengo Indians who reside on this creek. Paqua, alias Bear, acts as the chief, and his companions and I have had an interview and smoked the pipe of peace. I told them I should not purchase any right of theirs, I should not disturb them, and would treat them friendly, and they might improve their land and raise their corn, and continue to hunt as usual. With this they appeared to be satisfied, and declare they will use our people well. They had been told that we should drive them off and were much alarmed. Their fears are now to appearance removed. I think we shall receive no further trouble from them, except begging. If possible they are ten times worse than the Senekas. I am informed there are a few on the Cuyahoga. I shall in a few days set out and see them, and I think no fears will creep in the minds of any. To-morrow Mr. Porter and the other surveyors set out for to take the south line, and as soon as they have proceeded west five miles will commence running the ranges. The appearance of the country at first view strikes most agreeably, and I am not dissatisfied on further view. I have found people on here a viewing and anxious to settle. Thro great encouragement and much persuasion and pains taken to get settlers on the Presque Islelands, I have received many applications of their very settlers to purchase and settle here. We must send back some of our boats to bring on

the provisions left at Fort Erie. The men are yet in good health and spirits. I am with sentiments of esteem your most obedient,

Niles Cleveland

O. PHELPS, ESQ.

[Above letter directed: "Hon'ble Oliver Phelps, Esqr., Canandaigua." No postage or other mark thereon.]

PORT INDEPENDENCE, 5 Aug., 1796.

GENTLEMEN—Since my last communication I have seen, I believe, all the Indians that reside on the lands ceded by the existing treaties, and find but few, and have so settled the business that no fear can possibly be apprehended from that quarter. Their small possessions will do us no essential injury. It will be a market for venison and a place to which traders will resort to purchase their peltries. While they claim not any title (but resident) I tell them they shall not be disturbed; the time will come when they will voluntarily quit their possessions. Mr. Porter and the surveyors are out and have run the East line and taken the latitude on the South, which is sixty-eight miles from where it strikes the lake. The South line is part run, and they are now trying to take five ranges. Mr. Porter and the surveyors not returning I am unable to inform you the quality of the lands, but am apprehensive, (from information) that the East and Northerly parts are low and flat, though not of the most inferior kind. The lands on the dividing ridge East and West more hilly, and of a better quality. On the lake shore to the Cuyahoga, up that river, as also up the one called Ashtabula, now Mary Easter, and the Grand river, I have personally examined, yet not so fully as to determine the width of the bottoms. The Mary Easter is about twice as large as the Conneought. The land excellent, black and white walnut, sycamore, cypress and hickory, grapes, hops and crab-apples, plums and white thorn, &c, &c, &c. The

Grand river is about twice as large as the Mary Easter, and will afford good navigation for small vessels and boats. The land on which we went is as good as any I ever saw in any country. On this river is an Indian corn, &c, growing luxuriantly. The Indians were all out on their hunting parties. The Cuyahoga is navigable for sloops about eight miles as the river runs, and for boats to the portage, if the immense quantity of trees drove down and lodged are cleared out. The land excellent, the water clear and lively current, and streams and springs falling into all three rivers. We went up in a Schenectady boat the Cuyahoga about twenty-five miles to the old Moravian Indian town, and I imagine on a meridian line not more than twelve or fifteen miles. Here the bottoms widen, and as I am informed, increase in width, and if possible in quality. I believe we could have proceeded further up the river, but found the time allotted, and the provision inadequate to perform the whole route. At this place we found a stream that empties into the river which will make a good mill seat. The lands on the lake shore in some places low, here and there a small cranberry pond, not of any great extent, nor discovered low drowned lands of any bigness for twenty or thirty miles on the lake shore. On the East of the Cuyahoga are clay banks from twenty to forty feet high, on the top the land level, covered with chestnut, oak, walnut, ash, and some sugar maple. There are but few hemlocks, and those only on swamp, pond or lake, and in the immense quantity of flood wood lodged on the lakes and rivers I rarely found any of that wood. The shore west of the mouth of the Cuyahoga is a steep bank for ten miles, the quality of the soil I know not, but from the growth and kind of timber these present no unfavorable aspect.

I should with great pleasure readily comply with what I suppose you have heretofore expected that I should leave this country about this time. I have not as yet been interrupted in a constant attention to business more than I could have imagined or would have voluntarily entered into, and I see no prospect of its lessening at present. Those who are meanly envying the compensation and

sitting at their ease and see their prosperity increasing at the loss of health, ease and comfort of others, I wish might experience the hardships but for one month; if not then satisfied their grumbling would give me no pain. I apprehend the stagnant waters in Lake Erie (except to the westward) must be of small dimensions. The interior lakes and ponds though not included in Livingston's computation, are, I expect, few and small, unless the land bears more to the North-west after it passes the Cuyahoga than it does this side, the surplus will not be consequential. It is impossible at present to determine on the place for the capital. More information of the extent of the ceded lands and ye traverse of the lakes and rivers wanted, this will cause delay and require examination. I believe it will be on the Cuyahoga it must command the greatest communication, either by land or water of any other place on the purchase, or on any ceded lands west of the head of the Mohawk. I expect soon to leave this for the westward, and shall make my residence there until I am ready to return to Connecticut. The men are remarkably healthy, though without sauce or vegetables, and in good spirits. I hope they will continue so. At Presque Isle and parts adjacent the people have been and still are very sickly. I am, with sentiments of esteem, your most obedient,

Joseph Cleveland

O. Phelps. Chairman Board Directors.

NOTE—The above is written on a large, full sheet of foolscap, waterlined, with crown and cross of St. George, while all the sheets have the English insignia and watermark.

PORT INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 10th, 1796.

I have last evening received two letters from you, one from Canandaigua and others at Phelps, and have now here applying six

different persons, and twenty more will be here in a few days for whole townships, and there is but one, * * * the capitol, but what is under engagement and that remaining township I am strongly of opinion, will be left to be sold in separate lots which will make more trouble for me, but much better for the company, as the price and payments might be the one increased and the other prompter and settlement not retarded. Thus conjectured,

I am, &c.,

Joseph Cleveland

NOTE—The above letter appears to have been hastily written, and it lacks the usual complimentary ending. It is legibly addressed to: "Hon. Oliver Phelps, Esq., Suffield, State of Connecticut."

GEORGE F. MARSHAL.

• SIXTY YEARS AGO.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN IN 1831 BY MR. MILO H. HICKOX
IN CLEVELAND, ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND IN ROCHESTER.

The following is an extract from a letter written in 1831 by Mr. Milo H. Hickox, who came to Cleveland in that year and who was writing to friends whom he had left in Rochester. It gives rather an interesting description of Cleveland as it appeared at that time. The letter says :

"Cleveland is about two-thirds as large as Rochester east side of the river and is the pleasantest sight that you ever saw. The streets are broad and cross each other at right angles. The court house is better than the one in Rochester; the rest of the buildings altogether are not worth more than four of the best in that place and one room of a middling size rents for \$1 per month. Every-

thing that we want to live upon commands cash and a high price. Mechanics' wages are low. Journeymen get from \$10 to \$20 per month and board; I get nine shillings and six pence per day and board myself. I have the best of work. Now for the morals. There are between fifteen and twenty grog shops, and they all live. There was one opened here last week by a man from Rochester. There is a temperance society with ten or a dozen male members. The Presbyterian church has four male members, Baptist six, Methodist about the same, the Episcopal is small; they have a house, the others have not. The court house is used at this time for a theatrical company, and is well filled with people of all classes. My health has not been good since we have been here. About four weeks since we awoke in the morning and found ourselves all shaking with the ague. I had but one fit myself. My wife had it about a week, every day, and my son three weeks, every day, and what made it worse, my wife and son both shook at the same time. I spent one day in search of a girl; gave up the chase and engaged a passage for my wife to Buffalo, to be forwarded to Rochester. She was to leave the next morning. I was telling my troubles to an acquaintance, who told me that he would find a girl for me, or let me have his rather than have my family leave, so we concluded to stay."—*Plain Dealer*, August 14, 1891.

A COMPLETE LIST

—OF THE—

Members of the Association

Since its Organization, November 19, 1879, to September 1, 1892.

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Abbey, Seth A.	New York,	1798	1831	1880
Ackley, J. M.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Adams, Addie L.	Ohio,	1852	1852	.....
Adams, C. D.	Ohio,	1848	1848	.....
Adams, C. M.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Adams, Mrs. C. M.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Adams, Darius	Ohio,	1810	1810	.....
Adams, Edwin E.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Adams, Mrs. Edwin E.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Adams, Geo. H.	England,	1821	1840	.....
Adams, Mrs. Geo. H.	New York,	1822	1849	.....
Adams, Joseph J.	New York,	1835	1840	.....
Adams, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1811	1811	1885
Adams, Samuel E.	New York,	1818	1837	.....
Adams, Mrs. S. E.	Vermont,	1819	1839	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Adams, William K.	New York,	1812	1831	1882
Addison, H. M.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Addison, Mrs. H. M.	Pennsylvania,	1825	1844	.....
Aiken, Mrs. E. E. B.	New York,	1821	1835	.....
Akers, Mrs. Catharine	Ireland,	1818	1847	.....
Akers, William J.	England,	1845	1847	.....
Alleman, Mrs. C. J.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.... ..
Allen, James M.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Allen, John W.	Connecticut,	1802	1825	1887
Amy, Adelia	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Andrews, Mrs. J. A.	Ohio,	1816	1816	1889
Andrews, Marion T.	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Andrews, Sherlock J.	Connecticut,	1801	1825	1880
Angell, George	Germany,	1830	1838	1885
Anthony, Ambrose	Massachusetts,	1810	1834	1886
Atwell, C. R.	New York,	1813	1817	.....
Austin, Mrs. Ann D.	England,	1821	1846	.....
Avery, Rev. John T.	New York,	1810	1839	.....
Avery, W. G.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Avery, H.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Babcock, Charles H.	Connecticut,	1823	1834	.....
Babcock, P. H.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Babcock, Mrs. P. H.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Bailey, John M.	New York,	1820	1835	1886
Bailey, Robert	Ireland,	1810	1834	1890
Baker, Mrs. S. G.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Baldwin, Charles C.	Connecticut,	1834	1835	.....
Baldwin, Dudley	New York,	1809	1819	.....
Baldwin, Mrs. Dudley	Ohio,	1810	1833	.....
Baldwin, Norman C.	Connecticut,	1802	1816	1887
Ballou, Loring V.	Massachusetts,	1813	1838	.....
Banton, Thomas	England,	1816	1832	1891
Barber, Josiah	Ohio,	1825	1825	1884

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Barber, Mrs. J. T.	New Hampshire,	1804	1818	1887
Bardwell, J. N.	New York,	1835	1838	.....
Bardwell, Mrs. J. N.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Barnett, James	New York,	1821	1825	.....
Barnett, Mrs. M. H.	Germany,	1822	1835	.....
Barney, Lucius	Vermont,	1804	1822	1890
Barr, Mrs. Judge John	Connecticut,	1820	1837	.....
Bartlett, Nicholas	Massachusetts,	1822	1833	.....
Bartlett, Mrs. S. A.	Connecticut,	1813	1834	.....
Bartram, Wheeler	Connecticut,	1808	1829	1887
Bauder, Levi	New York,	1812	1830	1882
Bauder, L. F.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Beanston, John	Scotland,	1810	1837	1890
Beardsley, I. L.	New York,	1819	1838	.....
Beardsley, Mrs. I. L.	New York,	1821	1836	1892
Beardsley, Lester C.	New York,	1833	1839	.....
Beardsley, Mrs. L. C.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Beavis, Benjamin R.	England,	1826	1834	1884
Beck, George D.	England,	1831	1840	.....
Becker, Michael	Germany,	1824	1836	.....
Beckwith, Marvin E.	New York,	1823	1825	1887
Beckwith, Mrs. M. E.	Canada,	1819	1838	.....
Beers, Mrs. L. Emma	New York,	1824	1831	1890
Beers, D. A.	New Jersey,	1816	1818	1880
Beers, L. F.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891
Belden, Mrs. Silas	New York,	1808	1840	1890
Benedict, L. D.	Vermont,	1827	1830	.....
Benham, F. M.	Connecticut,	1801	1811	1890
Bennet, Jane	Shetland Isle,	1803	1837	.....
Bently, W.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Berghoff, Peter	Germany,	1817	1834	1890
Berry, George W.	England,	1822	1841	.....
Berry, Mrs. George W.	England,	1825	1843	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to R. serve.	Died.
Berg, John	Germany,	1817	1842	1889
Beverlin, John	Pennsylvania,	1813	1834	.....
Beverlin, Mrs. Gracia M.	Ohio,	1817	1842	.....
Bingham, Elijah	New Hampshire,	1800	1835	1881
Bingham, Mrs. Elijah	New Hampshire,	1805	1835	1891
Bingham, William	Connecticut,	1816	1836	.....
Bingham, Mrs. E. Beardsley	Ohio,	1822	1826	.....
Bishop, Mrs. Eliza W.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1886
Bishop, Jesse P.	Vermont,	1826	1836	1881
Blackwell, Benj. T.	New Jersey,	1808	1832	.....
Blackwell, Mrs. T. J.	Connecticut,	1816	1817	.....
Blair, Elizabeth	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Blair, H. L.	New York,	1828	1832	.....
Blair, Mary Jane	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Blee, Robert	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Blish, Mrs. A. M.	New York,	1826	1837	.....
Bliss, Stoughton	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Blossom, Henry C.	Ohio,	1822	1822	1883
Bolton, Mrs. Thos.	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Borges, John F.	Germany,	1810	1835	1890
Bosworth, Mrs. L.	New York,	1828	1847	.....
Bosworth, Milo	New York,	1806	1841	.....
Boulton, Marion	England,	1807	1852	.....
Bowler, N. P.	New York,	1820	1833	.....
Bowler, Arvilla M. R.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Bowler, William	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Boynton, Silas A.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Brainard, Geo. W.	New Hampshire,	1827	1834	.....
Brainard, Mrs. G. W.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Brainard, Joseph K.	New Hampshire,	1830	1834	.....
Brainard, Mrs. Stephen	Massachusetts,	1802	1815	.....
Branch, Dr. D. G.	Vermont,	1805	1833	1880
Branch, Mrs. Eliza	Vermont,	1814	1819	1887

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	
Brant, Miss Elizabeth W.	New York,	1823	1843	.....
Brayton, Henry F.	New York,	1812	1836	1888
Breck, J. H.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Brett, J. W.	England,	1816	1838	.....
Brooks, Dr. M. L.	Connecticut,	1813	1818	.....
Brooks, Oliver A.	Vermont,	1814	1834	1892
Brooks, O. K.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Brooks, S. C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Brooks, Caroline	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Brooks, Thomas H.	Indiana,	1846	1847	.....
Brown, Hiram	Michigan,	1823	1837	.....
Brown, Mrs. Hiram	England,	1822	1832	.....
Brush, Col. I. E.	New York,	1803	1846	.....
Buckley, Hugh, Jr.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Buell, Anna M.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Buhrer, Stephen	Ohio,	1825	1844	.....
Buhrer, Mrs. Stephen	Germany,	1828	1840	1889
Bull, Harriet L.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Bull, Lorenzo S.	Connecticut,	1813	1820	.....
Burgess, Catherine	New Jersey,	1800	1830	1891
Burgess, L. F.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Burgess, Solon	Vermont,	1817	1819	.....
Burke, Rachel C.	New York,	1820	1823	.....
Burke, Oscar M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Burke, Thomas	New York,	1832	1839	.....
Burnham, Thomas	New York,	1808	1833	.....
Burnham, Mrs. M. W.	Massachusetts,	1808	1838	1887
Burnett, Mrs. F. M.	Ohio,	1832	1832	1888
Burton, Mrs. Abbie P.	Vermont,	1805	1824	1889
Burton, Dr. E. D.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Burton, Rev. Lewis	Pennsylvania,	1815	1847	.....
Burton, Mrs. Jane W.	Ohio,	1821	1847	.....
Burton, Emeline A.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	
Burwell, Geo. P.	Connecticut,	1817	1830	1891
Burwell, Mrs. Louisa C.	Pennsylvania,	1820	1824	1892
Bury, Theodore	New York,	1827	1839	.....
Butler, Cordelia L.	Massachusetts,	1836	1840	.....
Butts, Bolivar	New York,	1826	1840	.....
Butts, Caleb S.	New York,	1794	1840	1888
Byerly, Mrs. F. X.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Cahoon, Joel B.	New York,	1793	1810	1882
Cahoon, Mrs. J. B.	Washington, D.C.	1810	1842	.....
Cahoon, Thos. H.	Maryland,	1832	1842	.....
Callister, J. J.	Isle of Man,	1818	1842	.....
Callister, Mrs. M.	Isle of Man,	1824	1828	.....
Callow, Amelia	England,	1828	1835	.....
Cannell, John S.	Isle of Man,	1801	1828	1886
Cannell, Mrs. Jane	Isle of Man,	1800	1827	.....
Cannell, Thomas	Isle of Man,	1805	1834	1884
Cannell, William	Isle of Man,	1811	1837	1891
Cannon, James	Isle of Man,	1814	1827	.....
Cannon, Mrs. James	New York,	1820	1822	.....
Cannon, James H., Sen.	Massachusetts,	1821	1833	.....
Cannon, James C.	Ohio,	1841	1841	.....
Cannon, Phillip	Isle of Man,	1816	1827	1892
Capener, Dr. W. H.	England,	1831	1838	.....
Card, J. F.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Carlton, C. C.	Connecticut,	1812	1814	.....
Carran, Robert	Isle of Man,	1812	1836	.....
Carson, Marshall	New York,	1810	1834	1882
Cary, Mrs. Mary S.	Canada,	1835	1838	.....
Case, Zophar	Ohio,	1804	1818	1884
Case, George L.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Castle, Mrs. M. N.	Vermont,	1818	1838	.....
Champney, Mrs. J. P.	Massachusetts,	1824	1841	.....
Chandler, Richard H.	England,	1823	1844	1891

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	
Chandler, Mrs. R. G.	England,	.....	1845	.....
Chapman, Mrs. E. C.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Chapman, Mrs. Eliza Harris	New Hampshire,	1805	1827	1885
Chapman, George L.	Connecticut,	1798	1819	1890
Chapman, H. M.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Charles, J. S.	New York,	1818	1832	.....
Chester, Mrs. Edwin	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Christian, James	Isle of Man,	1810	1838	1886
Clapp, H. H.	Ohio,	1812	1812	.....
Clapp, Mrs. Thomas J.	Ohio,	1812	1812	1886
Clark, James F.	New York,	1809	1833	1884
Clark, David	England,	1818	1840	.....
Clark, Morris B.	England,	1828	1847	.....
Clark, Mrs. E. A.	New York,	1825	1835	.....
Clarke, Aaron	Connecticut,	1811	1832	1881
Clarke, Mrs. Aaron	Connecticut,	1818	1843	1891
Cleveland, Horace G.	Connecticut,	1837	1839	1888
Cleveland, James D.	New York,	1822	1835	.....
Coakley, Mrs. Harriet D.	New Jersey,	1797	1814	1884
Coe, A. J.	Connecticut,	1823	1823	.....
Coe, Mrs. A. J.	Massachusetts,	1820	1828	.....
Coe, S. S.	New York,	1819	1837	1883
Cogswell, B. S.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Cogswell, S. J.	Massachusetts,	1808	1826	.....
Colahan, Charles	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Colahan, Samuel	Canada,	1808	1814	1886
Cole, David E.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Colyer, Lydia	England,	1820	1830	.....
Condit, Mrs. Phebe	New Jersey,	1797	1807	1890
Cooke, Wellington P.	New York,	1825	1838	1884
Cooley, Rev. Lathrop	New York,	1821	1828	.....
Coon, John	New York,	1822	1837	.....
Corlett, John	Isle of Man,	1816	1836	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	
Corlett, Mrs. M. H.	New York,	1829	1833	.....
Corlett, Rev. Thomas	Isle of Man,	1817	1827	1889
Corlett, William K.	Isle of Man,	1820	1837	.....
Cottrell, L. Dow	New York,	1811	1835	1889
Cottrell, Mrs. L. Dow	New York,	1811	1833	1888
Cowles, Edwin	Ohio,	1825	1825	1890
Cowle, Richard	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Cowle, Mrs. Richard	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Cox, Miss Jane M.	England,	1829	1834	.....
Cox, John	England,	1802	1832	1889
Cozad, Elias	New Jersey,	1790	1808	1880
Cozzens, Mary H.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Crabbe, John	Germany,	1828	1833	.....
Cranney, Mrs. C. A.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Craw, William V.	New York,	1810	1832	.....
Crawford, Lucian	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Crawford, Mary E.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Cridland, E. J. H.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Crittenden, Mrs. M. A.	New York,	1802	1827	1882
Crocker, Mrs. Deborah	New York,	1796	1801	1881
Crosby, Mary A.	Ohio,	1813	1813	.....
Crosby, Thomas D.	Massachusetts,	1804	1811	.....
Cross, David W.	New York,	1814	1836	1891
Curtiss, Lucius W.	New York,	1817	1834	1891
Curtiss, Mary E.	Ohio,	1821	1840	.....
Curtiss, Samuel	England,	1822	1835	.....
Curtiss, Mrs. Samuel	England,	1824	1830	.....
Curtiss, Stiles H.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Cushing, Dr. Erastus	Massachusetts,	1802	1835	.....
Cushman, Mrs. Herman	Ohio,	1820	1820	1891
Cutter, O. P.	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Davidson, C. A.	New York,	1836	1837	.....
Davidson, Mary E.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Davis, Lewis L.	Connecticut,	1793	1839	1886
Davis, Mrs. Cynthia	Pennsylvania,	1818	1839	1891
Davis, Alfred	Sweden,	1814	1838	1885
Davis, Mrs. Betsey	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Davis, Julia E.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Davis, Thomas	England,	1798	1819	1885
Day, L. A.	Ohio,	1812	1812	.....
Dean, John	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
DeForrest, T. R.	New York,	1811	1834	1887
DeForest, Cyrus H.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Degnon, Mrs. M. A.	New York,	1814	1837	.....
Denham, John L.	Scotland,	1810	1835	1884
Denham, Mrs. Elizabeth	New York,	1816	1835	1886
Denzer, Daniel	Germany,	1815	1832	1887
Denzer, Mrs. Sarah	England,	1824	1837	.....
Detmer, George H.	Germany,	1801	1835	1883
Deweese, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Dibble, Lewis	New York,	1807	1812	1891
Diebolt, Fred.	Ohio,	1840	1840	1890
Diemer, Peter	Germany,	1827	1840	.....
Diemer, Mrs. Frederika	Germany,	1830	1840	.....
Doan, Mrs. C. L.	Connecticut,	1816	1834	.....
Doan, Edward B.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Doan, George	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Doan, Mrs. George	New York,	1837	1846	.....
Doan, J. W.	Ohio,	1833	1833	1889
Doan, Norton	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Doan, Seth C.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Doan, William H.	Ohio,	1828	1828	1890
Doan, Mrs. W. H.	New York,	1833	1844	.....
Doane, John	New York,	1798	1801	.....
Dockstader, J. C.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Dodge, George C.	Ohio,	1813	1813	1883

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Dodge, Mrs. G. C.	Vermont,	1817	1820	.....
Dodge, Henry H.	Ohio,	1810	1810	1889
Dodge, Wilson S.	Ohio,	1839	1839	....
Dorsett, Jno. W.	England,	1822	1832	.....
Douw, Mrs. Melissa	New York,	1809	1831	.....
Dow, Eliza A.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Downs, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1806	1834	1886
Drumm, Mrs. J.	Germany,	1813	1835	.....
Dunham, David B.	New York,	1811	1831	1887
Dunn, Mrs. E. Ann	New York,	1828	1834	.....
Dunn, Joseph	England,	1820	1834	.....
Dutton, Dr. C. F.	New York,	1831	1837	.....
Duty, Daniel W.	New Hampshire,	1804	1808	1887
Eckermann, Caroline	Germany,	1807	1842	.....
Eckermann, M.	Germany,	1808	1842	1890
Eddy, Mrs. J. Selden	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Edgerton, Sardis	Massachusetts,	1808	1830	1890
Edgerton, Sardis, Jr.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Edwards, John R.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Edwards, Mary M.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Edwards, Rodolphus	Ohio,	1818	1818	1890
Edwards, Mrs. S.	New York,	1819	1830	.....
Elerick, Mrs. A. E.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elwell, John J.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Ely, Mrs. Alfred	Massachusetts,	1837	1838	.....
Emerson, Oliver	Maine,	1804	1821	1890
Emerson, Mrs Oliver	Vermont,	1816	1845	.....
Erwin, John	New York,	1808	1835	1887
Fairbanks, A. W.	New Hampshire,	1817	1835	.....
Fairbanks, Mrs. A. W.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Farr, E. S.	Pennsylvania,	1805	1819	.....
Farwell, John J.	Vermont,	1821	1836	1892
Ferris, William	Pennsylvania,	1808	1815	1890

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reservc.	Died.
Ferris, Amanda	Vermont,	1808	1820	1884
Fey, Frederick	Germany,	1810	1832	1883
Fish, Electa	New York,	1808	1811	1888
Fish, Abel	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Fish, Mrs. Abel	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Fitch, James	New York,	1821	1827	.....
Fitch, Jabez W.	New York,	1823	1826	1884
Fitch, Miss Sarah E.	New York,	1819	1826	.....
Flint, Edward S.	Ohio,	1819	1838	.....
Flint, Mrs. E. S.	New York,	1824	1830	.....
Foljambe, Samuel	England,	1804	1824	1889
Folsom, Mrs. R. L.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Foot, Augustus E.	Connecticut,	1810	1830	1883
Foot, John A.	Connecticut,	1803	1833	1891
Foot, Mrs. John A.	Pennsylvania,	1816	1832	1892
Foot, Lyman P.	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....
Foote, L. P.	Germany,	1837	1848	.....
Ford, Lewis W.	Massachusetts,	1830	1841	.....
Freeman, George	Vermont,	1817	1835	1889
Freese, Andrew	Maine,	1816	1840	.....
French, Collins	New York,	1808	1828	1889
Fuller, Charles H.	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Fuller, William	Connecticut,	1814	1836	1885
Fuller, Samuel A.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1891
Gage, D. W.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Gage, Mrs. D. W.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Gale, Mrs. Susan	.....	1815	1834	.....
Gardner, Alonzo S.	Vermont,	1809	1818	1892
Gardner, Mrs. Alonzo S.	Ohio,	1814	1814	1892
Gardner, George W.	Massachusetts,	1834	1837	.....
Gardner, O. S.	Ohio,	1840	1840	1887
Garfield, Mrs. Sophia	Vermont,	1811	1811	1890
Gates, S. C.	New York,	1813	1824	1885

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Gaylord, Erastus F.	Connecticut,	1795	1834	1884
Gaylord, Mrs. Erastus F.	New York,	1801	1834	1888
Gaylord, H. C.	Connecticut,	1826	1834	.....
Gaylord, Wilbur H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Gayton, Mrs. M. A.	England,	1808	1832	1884
Gerould, Mrs. Julia Clapp	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Gibbons, James	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Gibbons, John W.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Gibbons, Mrs. M. B.	Ireland,	1829	1838	.....
Giddings, Mrs. C. M.	Michigan,	1805	1827	1886
Giffin, Wm.	New York,	1815	1835	.....
Giffin, Mrs. J. W.	Vermont,	1816	1833	.....
Gilbert, Mrs. Mary D.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Gill, Mrs. M. A.	Isle of Man,	1812	1827	1889
Given, William	Ireland,	1819	1841	.....
Given, Mrs. M. E.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1884
Gleason, Isaac L.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1889
Gleason, Mrs. Isaac L.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Gleason, William J.	Ireland,	1846	1847	.....
Glidden, Joseph	Vermont,	1810	1834	1892
Goodwin, William	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Goodwillie, Mrs. T.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Gordon, William J.	New Jersey,	1818	1835	.....
Gorham, John H.	Connecticut,	1807	1838	1881
Graham, Robert	Pennsylvania,	1814	1834	1886
Granger, Mrs. Lucy	England,	1818	1832	.....
Greene, S. C.	Ohio,	1822	1841	.....
Greenhalgh, Robert	England,	1828	1840	.....
Gribben, Mrs. John P.	Pennsylvania,	1814	1843	.....
Griffith, John H.	New York,	1836	1836	.....
Griswold, Seneca O.	Connecticut,	1823	1841	.....
Griswold, E. R.	Connecticut,	1824	1847	.....
Groff, Henry R.	Pennsylvania,	1827	1833	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Guyles, W. B.	New York,	1815	1843	.....
Hadlow, H. R.	England,	1808	1835	1890
Hall, R.	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Hall, Mrs. Mariette	New York,	1829	1835	.....
Haltnorth, Mrs. Gertrude	Prussia,	1819	1836	.....
Hamilton, A. J.	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Hamilton, Edwin T.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Hamilton, Mrs. E. T.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Hamlen, C. L.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Hamlen, Mrs. C. A. J.	Connecticut,	1804	1816	1889
Hammich, Mrs. David W.	Massachusetts,	1832	1840	.....
Hanchett, Erastus	New York,	1828	1833	.....
Handerson, Miss H. F.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Handy, T. P.	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Harbeck, John S.	New York,	1807	1840	1891
Harper, E. R.	Ohio,	1812	1816	.....
Harper, Job W.	England,	1830	1835	.....
Harper, Mrs. J. W.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Harris, Byron C.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Harris, Brougham E.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Harris, Mrs. Josiah A.	Massachusetts,	1810	1829	.....
Haskell, George H.	New York,	1801	1835	.....
Hastings, S. L.	Massachusetts,	1813	1836	.....
Hawkins, Henry C.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Hawkins, J. W.	Ohio,	1822	1845	.....
Holly, Mrs. Alphonso	Connecticut,	1826	1840	.....
Hayden, Rev. A. S.	Ohio,	1813	1835	1880
Hayward, William H.	Connecticut,	1822	1825	.....
Heil, Henry	Germany,	1810	1832	1884
Heisel, Nicholas	Germany,	1816	1834	1892
Heller, Israel B.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Hemenway, Arthur	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Hendershot, Geo. B.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Henry, R. W.	New York,	1811	1818	.....
Herrick, R. R.	New York,	1826	1836	.....
Hessenmueller, Edward	Germany,	1811	1836	1883
Heward, Mrs. Thomas	England,	1823	1835	.....
Hickox, Charles	Connecticut,	1810	1837	1890
Hickox, Mrs. Charles	Ohio,	1819	1843	.....
Hickox, Charles G.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Hickox, Charlotte T.	New Hampshire,	1818	1862	1889
Hickox, Frank F.	Ohio,	1844	1844	.....
Hight, Thomas M.	England,	1820	1844	.....
Hill, John J.	Ohio,	1847	1847	.....
Hillman, Wm. B.	New York,	1819	1831	1892
Hills, Addison	Connecticut,	1807	1814	.....
Hills, Chas. A.	England,	1818	1843	1891
Hills, Mrs. Mary	Scotland,	1821	1843	1891
Hills, Nathan C.	Vermont,	1805	1831	1890
Hills, Mrs. N. C.	New York,	1811	1831	.....
Hine, Henrietta	Ohio,	1810	1810	.....
Hird, Thomas	England,	1808	1830	1882
Hird, Mrs. Wm.	England,	1816	1832	.....
Hoadley, Mrs. J. R.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Hodge, O. J.	New York,	1828	1837	.....
Hollister, Geo.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Honeywell, Ezra	New York,	1802	1831	1891
Horton, Dr. Wm. P.	Vermont,	1823	1844	.....
Hosley, Almira	Connecticut,	1826	1840	.....
Hough, Mrs. Mary Peet	Ohio,	1815	1816	.....
House, Caroline M.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
House, Harriet	Connecticut,	1799	1818	1886
House, Harriet F.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
House, Martin	Vermont,	1830	1835	.....
House, Mrs. Martin	Canada,	1841	1851	.....
House, Samuel W.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Howard, A. D.	Connecticut,	1803	1834	1887
Howe, Wm. A.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Howland, James	England,	1819	1846	.....
Howlett, George	England,	1825	1832	1892
Howlett, Mrs. George	Connecticut,	1829	1834	.....
Hoyt, George	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Hoyt, James M.	New York,	1815	1836	.....
Hubbard, Israel	New York,	1797	1819	.....
Hubbell, Harriet	England,	1823	1824	1886
Hubbell, H. S.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Hubbell, Louisa	New Hampshire,	1808	1808	.....
Hubbell, Oliver C.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1890
Hubby, L. M.	New York,	1812	1839	.....
Hudson, Asa S.	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Hudson, Daniel D.	Pennsylvania,	1824	1837	.....
Hudson, Mrs. D. D.	France,	1825	1834	.....
Hudson, Mrs. C. Ingersoll	Ohio,	1819	1819	1892
Hudson, Wm. P.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Hughes, Arthur	Vermont,	1807	1840	1890
Hughes, Mrs. Eliza	New York,	1814	1844	1891
Humphrey, Mrs. Judge Van R.....		1807	1807	.....
Hurd, G. H.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Hurd, H. C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Hurlbut, Mrs. H. A.	Vermont,	1809	1834	1882
Hurlbut, Herman B.	New York,	1818	1836	1884
Hurlbut, Mrs. H. B.	New York,	1818	1836	.....
Hutchins, John	Ohio,	1812	1812	1891
Ingersoll, Elizabeth	New York,	1822	1840	.....
Ingersoll, John	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Ingham, Wm. A.	Connecticut,	1823	1832	.....
Jackson, Charles	England,	1829	1835	.....
Jaynes, Harris	Ohio,	1835	1835	1885
Jayred, Wm. H.	New Jersey,	1831	1833	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Jewett, Alva A.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Jewett, Mrs. A. A.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1884
Johnson, A. M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Johnson, Charlotte A.	Pennsylvania,	1818	1821	1887
Johnson, David	Ohio,	1814	1835	.....
Johnson, Mrs. L. D.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Johnson, Mrs. Mary R.	New York,	1822	1833	.....
Johnson, Philander L.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Johnson, Seth W.	Connecticut,	1811	1833	.....
Johnson, W. C.	Connecticut,	1813	1835	1885
Jones, Geo. W.	Connecticut,	1812	1820	.....
Jones, Rev. J. D.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Jones, Mrs. Mary A.	Ohio,	1813	1813	.....
Jones, Mary J.	New York,	1821	1835	.....
Jones, Mrs. J. P.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Jones, Thos., Jr.	England,	1821	1831	1890
Jones, William S.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Judson, Mrs. B. A.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Keith, Myron R.	New York,	1819	1832	.....
Keith, Mrs. M. R.	New York,	1824	1843	.....
Keller, Elizabeth	Germany,	1817	1836	1889
Keller, Henry	Germany,	1810	1832	.....
Kelley, Horace	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Kelley, Mrs. Moses	Connecticut,	1807	1832	1889
Kellogg, Alfred	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Kellogg, Louisa	Ohio,	1821	1821	1885
Kellogg, Elizabeth A.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Kelley, Frank H.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Kelley, John	Pennsylvania,	1809	1832	1887
Kelsey, Lorenzo A.	New York,	1803	1837	1890
Kelsey, Mrs. Lorenzo A.	Connecticut,	1806	1837	.....
Kerr, Levi	Ohio,	1822	1822	1885
Kerruish, W. S.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Keyser, James	New York,	1818	1832	.....
Keyser, Mrs. James	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Kidney, George H.	New York,	1827	1847	.....
Kidney, Mrs. Virginia E.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.... ..
Kimberley, David H.	England,	1842	1847	.....
King, Wm. H.	England,	1847	1851	.....
King, Wm.	England,	1817	1851	.....
Kingsbury, James W.	Ohio,	1813	1813	1881
Kingsett, Mrs. John	England,	1829	1845	.....
Lamb, Mrs. D. H.	Massachusetts,	1802	1837	1885
Lathrop, Christopher L.	Connecticut,	1804	1831	.....
Lathrop, W. A.	New Hampshire,	1813	1816	.....
Lawrence, O. C.	Ohio,	1823	1827	.....
Layman, J. J.	Ohio,	.....	... ..	.. ..
Layman, S. H.	Ohio,	1819	1831	.....
Leavitt, Charles	New York,	1815	1833	.....
Leavitt, Mrs. Charles	Maryland,	1819	1832	.....
Lee, Mrs. Ellen L.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Leggett, M. D.	New York,	1821	1836	.....
Leland, Jackson M.	Massachusetts,	1818	1843	.....
Lemen, Catharine	Ohio,	1811	1815	1884
Leonard, Jarvis	Vermont,	1810	1834	.....
Lewis, Chittenden	New York,	1800	1837	1886
Lewis, Edward	England,	1819	1841	.....
Lewis, Mrs. Edward	England,	1819	1841	1891
Lewis, Gleason F.	New York,	1822	1837	.....
Lewis, Sanford J.	New York,	1823	1837	1882
Lloyd, Margaret	Isle of Man,	1815	1822	1890
Long, John	England,	1810	1842	.....
Lowe, John K.	England,	1826	1836	.....
Lowe, Thomas	England,	1830	1836	.....
Lowman, Jacob	Maryland,	1810	1832	1881
Lyons, Mrs. C. P.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Lyon, Henry	New York,	1827	1837	.....
Lyon, Richard T.	Illinois,	1819	1824	.....
Lyon, Samuel S.	Connecticut,	1817	1818	.....
Lyon, Mrs. S. S.	Ohio,	1822	1822	1889
Lyon, William A.	New York,	1815	1835	1892
Mackenzie, C. S.	Maryland,	1809	1836	.....
Madison, Wm. A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Mallory, Daniel	New York,	1801	1833	1891
Marble, Henry	Vermont,	1811	1832	.....
Marble, Levi	New York,	1820	1830	1889
Marshall, Daniel	New York,	1824	1841	.....
Marshall, Mrs. Daniel	Vermont,	1830	1841	.....
Marshall, Geo. F.	New York,	1817	1836	.....
Marshall, Mrs. Geo. F.	New York,	1818	1842	.....
Marshall, I. H.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Marshall, John	England,	1820	1844	1890
Martin, Wm. B.	Vermont,	1820	1833	.....
Martyn, Eleanor L.	England,	1826	1832	1891 or 2
Masters, Thomas D.	New York,	1802	1823	1892
Mather, Samuel H.	New Hampshire,	1813	1835	.....
McConoughey, Mrs. S. P.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1892
McCrosky, Mrs. S. L. B.	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
McFarland, D.	Ireland,	1818	1837	.....
McIlrath, Alex.	Ohio,	1816	1816	1887
McIlrath, M. S.	New Jersey,	1805	1817	.....
McIlrath, O. P.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
McIntosh, Alexander	Scotland,	1808	1836	1883
McIntosh, Mrs. Alexander	Scotland,	1809	1836	.....
McIntosh, H. P.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
McKinstry, James P.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
McLeod, H. N.	Canada,	1831	1837	1886
McReynolds, Rev. A.	Ireland,	1805	1842	1885
Medary, Mrs. M. L.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Meeker, Stephen C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Meller, Mrs. L. A.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Merchant, Silas	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Merriam, Edward	Connecticut,	1819	1820	.....
Merwin, George B.	Connecticut,	1809	1816	1888
Merwin, Mrs. G. B.	New York,	1818	1819	1890
Messer, John	Germany,	1822	1840	.....
Messer, Mrs. John	Germany,	1820	1836	1888
Meyer, Nicholas	Germany,	1809	1834	1885
Miles, Mrs. Eunice	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Miles, Mrs. S. C.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Miller, Mrs. August A.	New York,	1835	1844	.....
Miller, Mrs. Margaret S.	Ohio,	1809	1820	1891
Miller, Wm. L.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Minor, Marion	New York,	1825	1831	.....
Moreau, Louis	New York,	1829	1846	1889
Morgan, A. W.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Morgan, Mrs. A. W.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1890
Morgan, Caleb	Connecticut,	1799	1811	1885
Morgan, Mrs. Caleb	New York,	1816	1832	.....
Morgan, Edmund P.	Connecticut,	1807	1840	1888
Morgan, Herman L.	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Morgan, Mrs. H. L.	Massachusetts,	1820	1833	.....
Morgan, Isham A.	Connecticut,	1809	1811	1891
Morgan, Mrs. I. A.	Connecticut,	1815	1825	.....
Morgan, M. J.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Morgan, Mrs. N. G.	Ohio,	1815	1818	.....
Morgan, Sarah H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Morgan, Youngs L.	Connecticut,	1797	1811	1888
Morgan, Mrs. Y. L.	Connecticut,	1809	1827	.....
Morley, Jesse H.	New York,	1820	1832	.....
Morrill, Eliza	Vermont,	1811	1834	.....
Morris, John	Wales,	1814	1842	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Moses, Luther	Ohio,	1810	1810	.....
Moses, Mary A.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Murphy, William	Ireland,	1810	1830	.....
Mygatt, George	Connecticut,	1797	1807	1885
Neff, Melchor	Germany,	1826	1834	.....
Nelson, Moses	Ohio,	1833	1833	.....
Nelson, Sumner W.	Massachusetts,	1823	1834	.....
Newmark, Simon	Bavaria,	1816	1839	.....
Nickerson, David P.	Massachusetts,	1808	1835	1892
Norris, Gaal G.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Norton, Mrs. A. H.	New York,	1803	1840	.....
Norton, Charles H.	New York,	1805	1838	1881
Norton, Mrs. Caroline H.	Ohio,	1820	1820	1891
Nott, C. C.	Connecticut,	1826	1835	.....
O'Brien, Delia R.	Vermont,	1813	1817	1882
O'Brien, Oscar D.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
O'Brien, Sylvia M.	Vermont,	1815	1817	.....
O'Connor, Mrs. Anna S.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
O'Connor, R.	Ohio,	1824	1824	1884
Odell, Jay	New York,	1819	1828	.....
Ogram, J. W.	England,	1820	1832	.....
Ogram, Mrs. J. W.	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Outhwaite, Mrs. John	Ohio,	1828	1828	1892
Oviatt, Schuyler R.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Paddock, Thomas S.	New York,	1814	1836	1891
Paine, Robert F.	New York,	1810	1815	1888
Paine, James H.	New York,	1838	1852	.....
Palmer, E. W.	New York,	1820	1841	.....
Palmer, J. Dwight	Connecticut,	1831	1835	.....
Palmer, Lucinda	.....	1822	1830	.....
Palmer, Sophia E.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1889
Pankhurst, Mrs. Sarah	England,	1812	1835	.....
Pannell, James	New York,	1812	1832	1888

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Pannell, Mrs. James	Massachusetts,	1813	1835	1890
Pape, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1840	1850	.....
Parker, Henry	Ohio,	1824	1829	.....
Parker, Mrs. Henry	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Parker, Mrs. L. E.	Ohio,	1809	1809	.....
Parker, M. C.	Connecticut,	1820	1839	1887
Parmelee, Edward C.	New Hampshire,	1826	1828	.....
Parmelee, Mrs. E. C.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Parsons, Richard C.	Connecticut,	1826	1846	.....
Payne, Henry B.	New York,	1810	1833	.....
Payne, Mrs. Henry B.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....
Payne, Nathan P.	Ohio,	1837	1837	1885
Pearse, Benjamin	Rhode Island,	1813	1839	.....
Pease, Charles	Ohio,	1811	1811	.....
Pease, Mary E.	Connecticut,	1816	1823	1891
Pease, Melissa	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Pease, Samuel	Massachusetts,	1805	1828	.....
Pelton, Mrs. A. C. Doan	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Pelton, Frederick W.	Connecticut,	1827	1835	.....
Penty, Thomas	England,	1820	1829	.....
Peterson, A. G.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Pettengill, Mrs. A. L.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Phillips, B. F.	Ohio,	1832	1833	.....
Phillips, Mrs. B. F.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Phillips, Mrs. Emily	Ohio,	1809	1809	.....
Pier, Mrs. Loretta J.	Ohio,	1823	1823	1891
Piper, Andrew J.	Vermont,	1814	1839	.....
Pollock, John	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Pollock, Mrs. John	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Pope, William	Scotland,	1826	1837	1887
Porter, L. G.	Massachusetts,	1806	1826	.....
Post, Nathan L.	New York,	1832	1847	.....
Pond, Martin W.	Connecticut,	1814	1845	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Prall, Mrs. Sarah J.	Ohio,	1849	1849	.....
Prentiss, Luther R.	New Hampshire,	1803	1820	.....
Prescott, James S.	Massachusetts,	1802	1826	1888
Preston, Mrs. C. M.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Price, William H.	Ohio,	1847	1849	.....
Prosser, Rev. Dillon	New York,	1813	1832	.....
Proudfoot, David	Scotland,	1809	1832	1884
Proudfoot, John	Scotland,	1802	1842	1888
Quayle, George L.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Quayle, Thomas	Isle of Man,	1811	1827	.....
Quayle, Thomas E.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Quayle, William H.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Quinn, Arthur	Ireland,	1810	1832	1883
Radcliffe, Mary A.	Isle of Man,	1822	1826	1890
Ranney, Mrs. Annie	New York,	1811	1834	.....
Ranney, Rufus P.	Massachusetts,	1813	1824	1891
Ranney, William S.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Ransom, Chauncey S.	New York,	1810	1846	1888
Ransom, Mrs. C. S.	New York,	1810	1846	.....
Rathburne, George S.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Raymond, Henry M.	Connecticut,	1835	1836	.....
Raymond, Samuel A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Redington, Mrs. C.	New York,	1821	1839	.....
Redington, J A.	New York,	1818	1839	.....
Rees, Mrs. Elvira	New York,	1834	1835	.....
Remington, Stephen G.	New York,	1828	1834	.....
Repp, Philip H.	Germany,	1830	1840	.....
Rhodes, Charles L.	Vermont,	1809	1834	.....
Rhodes, Mrs. Charles L.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Rice, Harvey	Massachusetts,	1800	1824	1891
Rice, Mrs. Harvey	Vermont,	1812	1833	1889
Rice, Percy W.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Robinson, N.	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Robison, John P.	New York,	1811	1832	1889
Roeder, Charles J.	Germany,	1819	1839	.....
Rogers, Charles C.	Ireland,	1813	1839	1888
Root, Ralph R.	New York,	1823	1835	1889
Root, Mrs. Ralph R.	New York,	1838	1844	.....
Ross, Mrs. Emeline	Connecticut,	1810	1814	.....
Rousch, Julia	.....	1837	1837	.....
Rouse, Benj. F.	Massachusetts,	1824	1830	1887
Rouse, Rebecca E.	Massachusetts,	1799	1830	1887
Rowley, Lucy A.	Connecticut,	1805	1827	1892
Rumage, Mrs. Eliza J.	New York,	1825	1833	.....
Ruple, Mrs. Anna	Ohio,	1814	1814	.....
Ruple, James R.	Ohio,	1810	1810	1892
Ruple, Mrs. James R.	Ohio,	1814	1814	.....
Ruple, S. D.	Ohio,	1808	1808	1886
Russell, C. L.	New York,	1810	1835	.....
Russell, Mrs. C. L.	New York,	1822	1835	.....
Russell, George H.	New York,	1817	1834	1888
Ryder, James F.	New York,	1826	1850	.....
Ryder, Mrs. James F.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Sabin, Julia Sophia	New York,	1843	1846	.....
Sabin, William	New York,	1817	1839	1892
Sabin, Mrs. William	New York,	1821	1838	.....
Sacket, Alex.	Pennsylvania,	1814	1835	1884
Sacket, Mrs. Alex.	Ohio,	1815	1815	.....
Sanderson, Robert	Ireland,	1811	1834	.....
Sanford, Alfred S.	Connecticut,	1805	1829	1888
Sanford, Mrs. A. S.	Rhode Island,	1802	1825	1890
Sargent, Chas. H.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1891
Sargent, John H.	New York,	1814	1818	.....
Sargent, Mrs. Julia A.	Michigan,	1827	1828	.....
Saxton, Mrs. Emeline A.	Maine,	1821	1833	.....
Saxton, Jehiel C.	Vermont,	1812	1818	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Saxton, Miss Mary	Ohio,	.....	1828	.....
Scheutthelm, John	Germany,	1822	1840	1888
Schiely, Mrs. Anna	Germany,	1815	1832	.....
Shrink, John	Prussia,	1821	1835	.....
Scovill, Edward A.	Ohio,	1819	1819	1890
Scovill, Mrs. J. Bixbe	Ohio,	1800	1816	1888
Scovill, Oliver C.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Selden, C. A.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Selden, Mrs. Elizabeth	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Selden, Mrs. Julia A.	New Hampshire,	1808	1819	1890
Selden, N. D.	Connecticut,	1815	1831	1886
Severance, Mrs. Mary H.	Ohio,	1816	1816	.....
Severance, Solon L.	Ohio,	1834	1834	.....
Sexton, Mrs. D. L.	New Jersey,	1811	1831	.. .....
Shanklin, Mrs. Stella E.	Ohio,	1850	1850	.....
Sharp, Clayton	Ohio,	1811	1833	.....
Sheldon, Seth H.	New York,	1813	1835	1884
Shelley, John	England,	1815	1835	1889
Shepard, David A.	Connecticut,	1810	1833	1889
Shepard, Phineas	Pennsylvania,	1800	1815	1891
Shepard, Mrs. Wm.	Vermont,	1828	1835	.....
Sherwin, Ahimaaz	Vermont,	1792	1818	1881
Sherwin, Mrs. A.	New York,	1828	1828	.....
Sherwin, Mrs. S. M.	New York,	1809	1827	1886
Sherwood, Orasmus	New York,	1815	1817	.....
Shipherd, Wm. C.	New York,	1829	1833	.....
Shipperd, John J.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Short, David	Connecticut,	1818	1827	.....
Short, Helen	New Hampshire,	1811	1828	.....
Short, Lewis	Connecticut,	1811	1827	1892
Silberg, Frederick	Germany,	1804	1834	1888
Silverthorne, J. H.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
Silverthorne, Mrs. J. H.	Vermont,	1832	1839	1888

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Simmonds, Wm. R.	New York,	1816	1830	.....
Simmonds, Mrs. W. R.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Simmons, Isaac B.	New York,	1806	1836	.....
Simmons, Thomas	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Simmons, Mrs. Thos.	New York,	1834	1835	.....
Simmons, J. B.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Sked, William V.	England,	1816	1833	1888
Skinner, O. B.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Slade, Horatio	England,	1827	1834	1882
Slade, Samantha Doan	Ohio,	1817	1817	1890
Slawson, J. L.	Michigan,	1806	1812	.... ..
Smith, Anson	Connecticut,	1795	1836	1891
Smith, Elijah	Connecticut,	1821	1832	.....
Smith, Erastus	Connecticut,	1790	1832	1881
Smith, James	England,	1813	1850	.....
Smith, J. B.	Vermont,	1818	1842	.....
Smith, Mrs. J. B.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Smith, Mary L.	New York,	1817	1841	.....
Smith, Patrick	Ireland,	1827	1836	.....
Smith, Mrs. P.	New York,	1829	1837	.....
Smith, R. C.	Vermont,	1827	1835	.....
Smith, Wm. T.	New York,	1811	1836	1888
Smith, Mrs. Wm. T.	Connecticut,	1814	1836	.....
Smithnight, Louis	Germany,	1832	1849	.....
Smithnight, Mrs. Louis	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Smyth, Mrs. Wm.	Connecticut,	1811	1836	.....
Snow, Mrs. A. M.	Ohio,	1825	1825	1889
Sorter, C. N.	New York,	1812	1831	.....
Sorter, Harry	New York,	1820	1831	.....
Southern, L. M.	New York,	1836	1839	.....
Southworth, Mrs. E.	Connecticut,	1801	1819	1888
Southworth, Wm. P.	Connecticut,	1819	1836	1891
Spalding, Rufus P.	Massachusetts,	1798	1820	1886

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Spangler, Mrs. D. A.	Canada,	1820	1835	.....
Spangler, Mrs. Elizabeth	Maryland,	1790	1820	1880
Spangler, George M.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Spangler, M. M.	Ohio,	1813	1820	.....
Spayth, Abraham	Germany,	1800	1832	.....
Spencer, Timothy P.	Connecticut,	1811	1832	1885
Sprague, Mrs. H. I.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Spring, E. V.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Spring, V.	Massachusetts,	1799	1817	1889
Staats, Mrs. Elizabeth	Ohio,	1821	1821	1888
Standart, Alice L.	Michigan,	1826	1828	.....
Stanley, George A.	Connecticut,	1818	1837	1883
Starkweather, Mrs. Samuel	Connecticut,	1810	1825	.....
Starkweather, W. J.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Stearns, Chas. W.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Stearns, Mrs. Lucy P.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Stein, J.	Bohemia,	1823	1848	.....
Stein, S.	Bohemia,	1823	1848	.....
Stein, B.	Ohio,	1842	1842	.....
Stephenson, Wm.	Pennsylvania,	1804	1833	.....
Sterling, Dr. Elisha	Connecticut,	1825	1827	1890
Stevens, C. C.	Maine,	1819	1833	.....
Stewart, C. C.	Connecticut,	1817	1836	.....
Stewart, John N.	Ohio,	1846	1846	.....
Stewart, J. S.	Ohio,	1818	1818	1891
Stickney, Carver	New York,	1820	1830	1892
Stickney, Mrs. C. B.	Canada,	1836	1836	.....
Stickney, Hamilton	New York,	1824	1830	.....
Stiles, Lawson A.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Stiles, Mrs. Laura A.	Ohio,	1845	1845	.....
Stillman, William H.	Connecticut,	1808	1812	.....
Stockly, Geo. W.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Streator, Worthy S.	New York,	1816	1817	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Strickland, Benjamin	Vermont,	1810	1835	1889
Strickland, Mrs. Hannah W.	Ohio,	1812	1834	1889
Strong, Charles H.	Ohio,	1831	1831	.....
Strong, Homer	Connecticut,	1811	1836	1884
Strong, Dr. Jamin	New York,	1826	1838	.....
Suhr, Charles A.	Germany,	1824	1848	1890
Taylor, Charles W.	Ohio,	1837	1837	.....
Taylor, Mrs. Chas.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor, Daniel R.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Taylor, Harvey	Ohio,	1814	1814	1880
Taylor, James	Ohio,	1814	1814	.....
Taylor, Robert	England,	1820	1848	.....
Taylor, V. C.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
Teachout, Abraham	New York,	1817	1817	.....
Thatcher, Mrs. Peter	Massachusetts,	1820	1850	.....
Thomas, Jefferson	Ohio,	1809	1809	1885
Thomas, John L.	Massachusetts,	1805	1837	.....
Thomas, Charles	Vermont,	1829	1846	.....
Thomas, Mrs. Chas.	Vermont,	1832	1846	.....
Thompson, H. V.	New York,	1816	1839	.....
Thompson, Mrs. H. V.	Vermont,	1823	1837	.....
Thompson, Harriet Thorpe	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Thompson, Thomas	England,	1814	1836	1884
Thorpe, Cornelius	Pennsylvania,	1797	1811	1887
Tilden, Daniel R.	Connecticut,	1806	1828	1890
Tisdale, George A.	New York,	1821	1852	.....
Tompkins, Wm.	England,	1816	1842	.....
Towner, Mrs. Kate D.	New York,	1820	1837	.....
Towner, William	England,	1820	1837	.....
Townsend, H. G.	New York,	1812	1834	1885
Truscott, Samuel	Canada,	1830	1839	.....
Turner, Almon P.	Vermont,	1807	1818	1886
Turner, S. W.	Connecticut,	1813	1832	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died..
Turney, Joseph	Dublin,	1825	1834	.....
Turney, Mrs. Joseph	New York,	1828	1830	.....
Tuttle, Wm. H.	Connecticut,	1818	1819	1892
Tylee, Mrs. M. B.	New York,	1829	1845	.....
Umbstaetter, Louis	Germany,	1812	1833	1888
Urban, Jacob P.	Germany,	1839	1846	.....
Van Hying, Mrs. Hannah	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Varian, Miss Sarah	Pennsylvania,	1825	1846	.....
Vincent, Mrs. Hannah M.	Connecticut,	1817	1818	.....
Vincent, John A.	Pennsylvania,	1807	1839	1888
Vogt, John J.	Germany,	1837	1846	.....
Wackerman, Wendell	Germany,	1817	1833	1891
Wade, James,	New York,	1824	1843	.....
Wadsworth, Mary York	England,	1793	1836	1886
Wadsworth, W. B.	England,	1818	1836	.....
Wager, A. M.	New York,	1818	1819	.....
Wager, I. D.	Ohio,	1820	1820	.....
Wagner, F.	Germany,	1825	1842	.....
Wagner, John C.	Germany,	1829	1842	.....
Wagner, Mrs. J. C.	Ohio,	1839	1839	.....
Wagner, William	Germany,	1831	1842	1892
Walters, B. C.	New York,	1807	1837	1888
Walters, John R.	New York,	1811	1834	1886
Walworth, John	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Walworth, A. D.	New York,	1825	1838	.....
Walworth, Warren F.	New York,	1838	1838	.....
Ward, Edwin M.	Ohio,	1821	1821	.....
Ward, Mrs. E. M.	New York,	1832	1840	.....
Warner, W. J.	Vermont,	1808	1831	1883
Warren, Mrs. J. W.	New York,	1816	1817	1884
Warren, Moses	New Hampshire,	1803	1815	.....
Warren, Mrs. Wm. H.	New York,	1819	1833	.....
Waterman, Wm.	Ohio,	1818	1818	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Watkins, George,	Connecticut,	1812	1818	.....
Watterson, John T.	Ohio,	1828	1828	.....
Watterson, Mrs. M.	New York,	1828	1829	.....
Watterson, Moses G.	Ohio,	1835	1835	.....
Way, Mrs. Huldah P.	Ohio,	1823	1823	.....
Weidenkopf, Mrs. Cecelia K.	Germany,	1832	1838	.....
Weidenkopf, Mr. F.	Germany,	1819	1837	1884
Weidenkopf, Jacob	Germany,	1820	1837	1890
Weidenkopf, Mrs. Odelia	Alsace,	1819	1830	1892
Weiner, Margaret	Germany,	1816	1848	.....
Welch, James S.	Ohio,	1821	1821	1885
Welch, John	New York,	1800	1825	1887
Welch, Oscar F.	Ohio,	1817	1817	.....
Wellstead, Joseph	England,	1817	1837	.....
Welton, Mrs. F. J.	Vermont,	1817	1836	.....
Welton, Isaac T.	Connecticut,	1803	1813	.....
Wemple, Andrew	Ohio,	1825	1825	.....
Wemple, Mrs. Andrew	Ohio,	1827	1827	.....
Wemple, Myndret H.	New York,	1796	1818	1886
Wenham, Robert G.	England,	1823	1832	.....
Wentworth, N.	Vermont,	.....	1844	.....
Weston, George	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Weston, George B.	Massachusetts,	1805	1826	.....
Wheller, Benjamin S.	England,	1805	1836	.....
Wheller, Jane	England,	1800	1831	1886
Whipple, R. B.	New York,	1815	1844	.....
Whitaker, Charles	New York,	1817	1831	1889
White, Charles M.	Ohio,	1829	1829	.....
White, Henry C.	Ohio,	1838	1838	.....
White, John S.	New York,	1825	1837	.....
White, Moses	Massachusetts,	1791	1816	1881
Whitelaw, George	Scotland,	1808	1832	1892
Whitelaw, John	Ohio,	1831	1831	1892

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died
Whittlesey, H. S.	Ohio,	1836	1836	.....
Wick, C. C.	Ohio,	1813	1835	1882
Wick, Henry	Ohio,	1807	1807	.....
Wick, Mrs. Henry	Ohio,	1809	1809	.....
Wicken, John	England,	1809	1829	.....
Wightman, David L.	Ohio,	1817	1817	1887
Wightman, Mrs. David L.	Ohio,	1822	1822	.....
Wightman, John J.	Ohio,	1840	1840	.....
Wightman, S. H.	Ohio,	1819	1819	.....
Wightman, Mrs. Sarah L.	Ohio,	1824	1824	.....
Wilbur, Loretta W.	Ohio,	1826	1826	.....
Wilcox, Norman	Connecticut,	1790	1827	1886
Williams, Andrew J.	New York,	1829	1840	.....
Williams, Mrs. A. J.	Ohio,	1830	1830	.....
Williams, Benejah	New York,	1820	1840	1890
Williams, Mrs. B.	Massachusetts,	1830	1838	.....
Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth	England,	1812	1833	1886
Williams, George	Connecticut,	1799	1811	1890
Williams, John	England,	1817	1832	1888
Williams, William	Connecticut,	1803	1811	1888
Williamson, Samuel,	Pennsylvania,	1808	1810	1884
Williamson, Mrs. Samuel	New York,	1814	1843	.....
Williard, Mrs. Ruth Day	Ohio,	1832	1832	.....
Willows, Thomas	England,	1824	1851	.....
Wilson, Fred	New York,	1807	1832	.....
Wilson, Mrs. Hiram V.	Michigan,	1802	1835	1884
Wilson, James T.	Ohio,	1825	1828	1885
Wilson, William	Ohio,	1819	1819	1891
Winch, Thomas	New York,	1806	1831	1886
Winch, Sarah	New York,	1824	1842	.....
Winslow, E. N.	North Carolina,	1824	1830	.....
Winslow, Alonzo P.	New York,	1816	1836	.....
Wood, Mrs. D. L.	Michigan,	1821	1840	.....

Name.	Where Born.	When.	Came to Reserve.	Died.
Wood, H. B.	New York,	1813	1817	.....
Woodbury, M. H.	Ohio,	1811	1811	.....
Wright, James	Scotland,	1820	1837	.....
Wright, John	New York,	1817	1834	.....
Wyman, Mrs. C. E.	Ohio,	1843	1843	.....
Younglove, Moses C.	New York,	1812	1836	1892

SUMMARY.

Total number of Members.....	978
Died.....	319
Living.....	659

HONORARY MEMBERS.

- DDISON, HARVEY N.—Born in Ohio, 1820; came to Reserve, 1820; home, Battle Creek, Michigan.
- DDISON, MRS. HARVEY N.—Born in Ohio, 1827; came to Reserve, 1827; home, Battle Creek, Michigan.
- EEBE, LAUREL.—Born in Connecticut, 1809; came to the Reserve in 1818; home at Ridgeville, Ohio.
- ISSELL, REV. SAMUEL.—Born in Massachusetts, 1797; came to the Reserve, 1806; home at Twinsburg, Ohio.
- OLLES, REV. DR. JAMES A.—Born in Connecticut, 1810; came to the Reserve, 1854; home at Cleveland, Ohio.
- RIGGS, JAMES A.—Born in New York, 1811; came to Ohio, 1832; lived in Cleveland from 1834 to 1857; home at Brooklyn, New York; died, 1889.
- RONSON, REV. SHERLOCK AARON, D.D., LL.D.—Born in Connecticut, 1807; came to the Reserve, 1807, an infant in the arms of his mother; home at Mansfield, Ohio; died 1890.
- ALKINS, C. G.—Born in New Hampshire, 1818; came to the Reserve, 1833; home at Alameda, California.
- ROSBY, CHARLES.—Born in Massachusetts, 1801; came to the Reserve, 1832; home in Chicago, Illinois; died, 1885.
- DWARDS, HON. JOHN M.—Born in Connecticut, 1805; came to the Reserve, 1832; home in Youngstown, Ohio; died, 1887.
- ARFIELD, MRS. ELIZA B.—Mother of the late President Garfield; born in Connecticut, 1801; came to the Reserve, 1830; home at Mentor, Ohio; died, 1887.
- ARFIELD, JAMES A.—Late President of the United States; born at Orange, Ohio, 1831; came to Western Reserve, 1831; died, 1881; home at Mentor, Ohio.
- ARFIELD, MRS. LUCRETIA R.—Wife of late President Garfield; born in Ohio in 1832; came to the Reserve in 1832; home in Mentor, Ohio.

- GREEN, REV. ALMON B.—Born in Connecticut, 1808; came to the Reserve, 1810; home in East Cleveland, Ohio; died, 1886.
- HANNA, MRS. S. M.—Born in Vermont, 1813; came to the Reserve in 1824; home at Cleveland, Ohio.
- HOADLEY, GEORGE.—Ex-Governor of Ohio; born in Connecticut, 1826; came to the Reserve, 1830; home, city of New York.
- JONES, REV. J. H.
- KENT, MARVIN.—Born in Ohio, 1816; came to the Reserve in 1816; home at Kent, Ohio.
- O'BRIEN, HON. W. L.—Born in Ohio, 1826; came to the Reserve, 1826; home at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- PUNDERSON, DANIEL.—Born in Ohio, 1814; came to the Reserve in 1814; home at Newbury, Ohio; died, 1891.
- REEVE, DR. JOHN C.—Born in England, 1826; came to Ohio in 1832; home at Dayton, Ohio.
- RIDDLE, HON. A. G.—Born in Massachusetts, 1816; came to the Reserve, 1817; home at Washington, D. C.
- TAYLOR, HON. LESTER.—Born in Connecticut, 1798; came to the Reserve in 1819; home at Claridon, Ohio.
- TAYLOR, ROYAL.—Born in Massachusetts, 1800; came to the Reserve in 1807; home at Ravenna, Ohio.
- THURMAN, ALLAN G.—Born in Virginia, 1813; came to Ohio, 1819; home at Columbus, Ohio.
- WILLEY, MRS. ALMIRA.—Born in Massachusetts, 1803; came to the Reserve, 1808; home at Ashtabula, Ohio.
- WOOD, MRS. MARY.—Wife of the late Governor Wood; born in Vermont, 1798; came to the Reserve, 1818; home at Rockport, Ohio; died, 1886.
- YOUNGS, MRS. LYDIA O'BRIEN.—Born in Vermont in 1800; came to the Reserve in 1817; home at Stillman Valley, Illinois.

Total.....	28
Died.....	9
Living.....	19

CONSTITUTION.

AS AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF 1883 AND 1890.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as "THE EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY," and its members shall consist of such persons as have resided on the Western Reserve at least forty years, and are citizens of Cuyahoga county, and who shall subscribe to this Constitution and pay a membership fee of one dollar, but shall not be subject to further liability, except that after one year from the payment of such membership fee, a contribution of one dollar will be expected from each member who is able to contribute the same, to be paid to the Treasurer at every annual reunion of the Association, and applied in defraying necessary expenses.

ARTICLE II.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, with the addition of an Executive Committee of not less than five persons, all of which officers shall be members of the Association and hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are duly appointed and they accept their appointments.

ARTICLE III.

The object of the Association shall be to meet in convention on the twenty-second of July, or the following day if the twenty-second fall on Sunday, each and every year, for the purpose of commem-

orating the day with appropriate public exercises, and bring the members into more intimate social relations, and collecting all such facts, incidents, relics and personal reminiscences respecting the early history and settlement of the county and other parts of the Western Reserve as may be regarded of permanent value, and transferring the same to the Western Reserve Historical Society for preservation; and also for the further purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business of the Association as may be required.

ARTICLE IV.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at public meetings of the Association, and in his absence the like duty shall devolve upon one of the Vice-Presidents. The Secretary shall record in a book provided for the purpose the proceedings of the Association, the names of the members in alphabetical order, with the ages and time of residence at the date of becoming members, and conduct the necessary correspondence of the Association. He shall also be regarded as an additional member, *ex officio*, of the Executive Committee, and may consult with them, but have no vote. The Treasurer shall receive and pay out all moneys belonging to the Association, but no moneys shall be paid out except on the joint order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Association. No debt shall be incurred against the Association by any officer or member beyond its ready means of payment.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee shall have the general supervision and direction of the affairs of the Association, designate the hour and place of holding its annual meetings, and publish due notice thereof, with a programme of exercises. The Committee shall have power to fill vacancies that may occur in their own body or in any other office of the Association, until the Association, at a regular meeting, shall fill the same, and shall appoint such number of subordinate

committees as they may deem expedient. It shall also be their duty to report to the Association, at its regular annual meetings, the condition of its affairs, its success and prospects, with such other matter as they may deem important. They shall also see that the annual proceedings of the Association, including such other valuable information as they may have received, are properly prepared and published in pamphlet form, and gratuitously distributed to the members of the Association as soon as practicable after each annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.

At an annual or special meeting of the Association the presence of twenty members shall constitute a quorum. No special meeting shall be held, except for business purposes and on call of the Executive Committee.

All nominations for honorary membership shall be referred for consideration to the Executive Committee, and only upon its favorable report thereon shall final action be taken.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, on a three-fourths vote of all the members present, and shall take effect as amended from the date of its adoption.

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